

Bicycle infrastructure data and networks: Opportunities and limitations

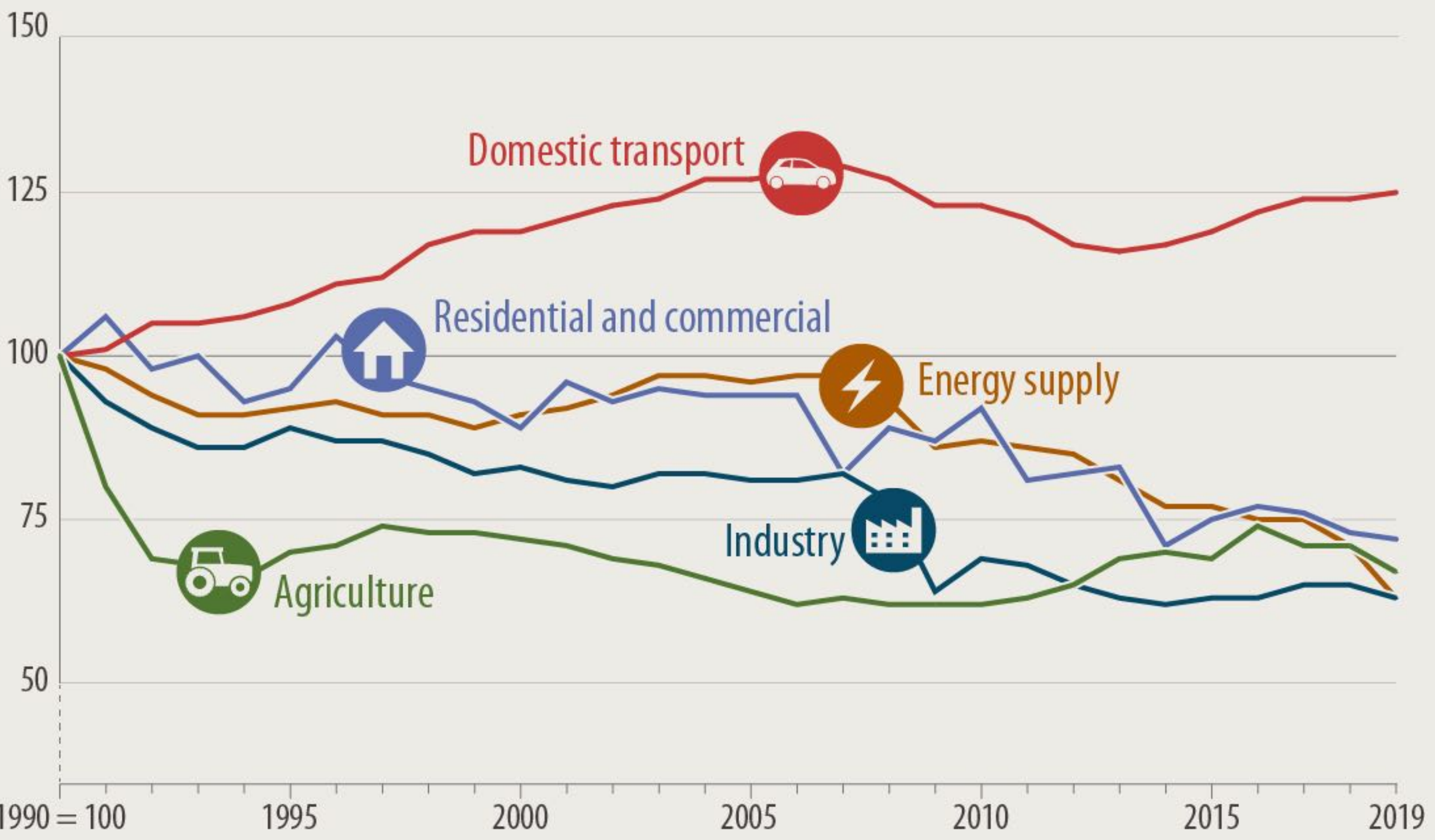
Michael Szell

NERDS (NEtwoRks, Data, and Society)
nerds.itu.dk



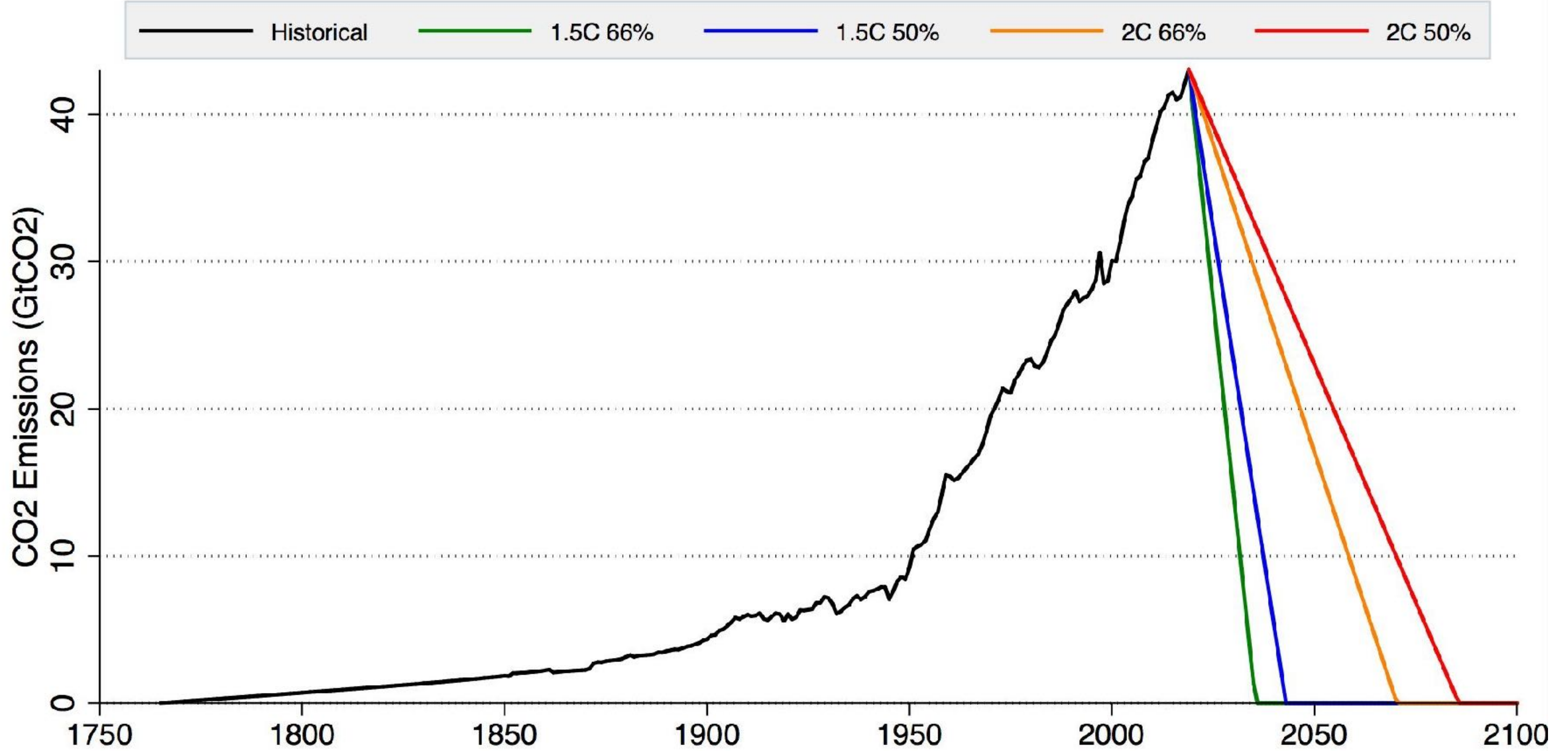
Transport plays a key role in the climate crisis

Change in emission levels by sector since 1990 (in CO2 equivalent)



Transport represents almost a quarter of Europe's greenhouse gas emissions and is the main cause of air pollution in cities.

Simplified Emissions Pathways for Climate Targets



More active travel is a "no-brainer"

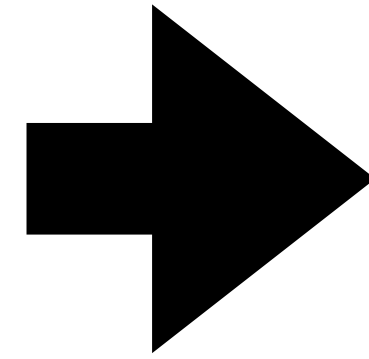
Cost-benefit analysis in EU that accounts for

- Health
- Environment
- Travel / Congestion

shows: 1 km travelled by



Data-informed planning can support a sustainability shift



How to find the missing links in well-developed networks?

In Copenhagen, most of the network is 1 connected component.



Anastassia Vybornova



How to find the missing links in well-developed networks?

In Copenhagen, most of the network is 1 connected component.

Still, there are a lot of "missing links".

How to find them?

How to prioritize them?



1) Identify: We need a formal definition of “gap”

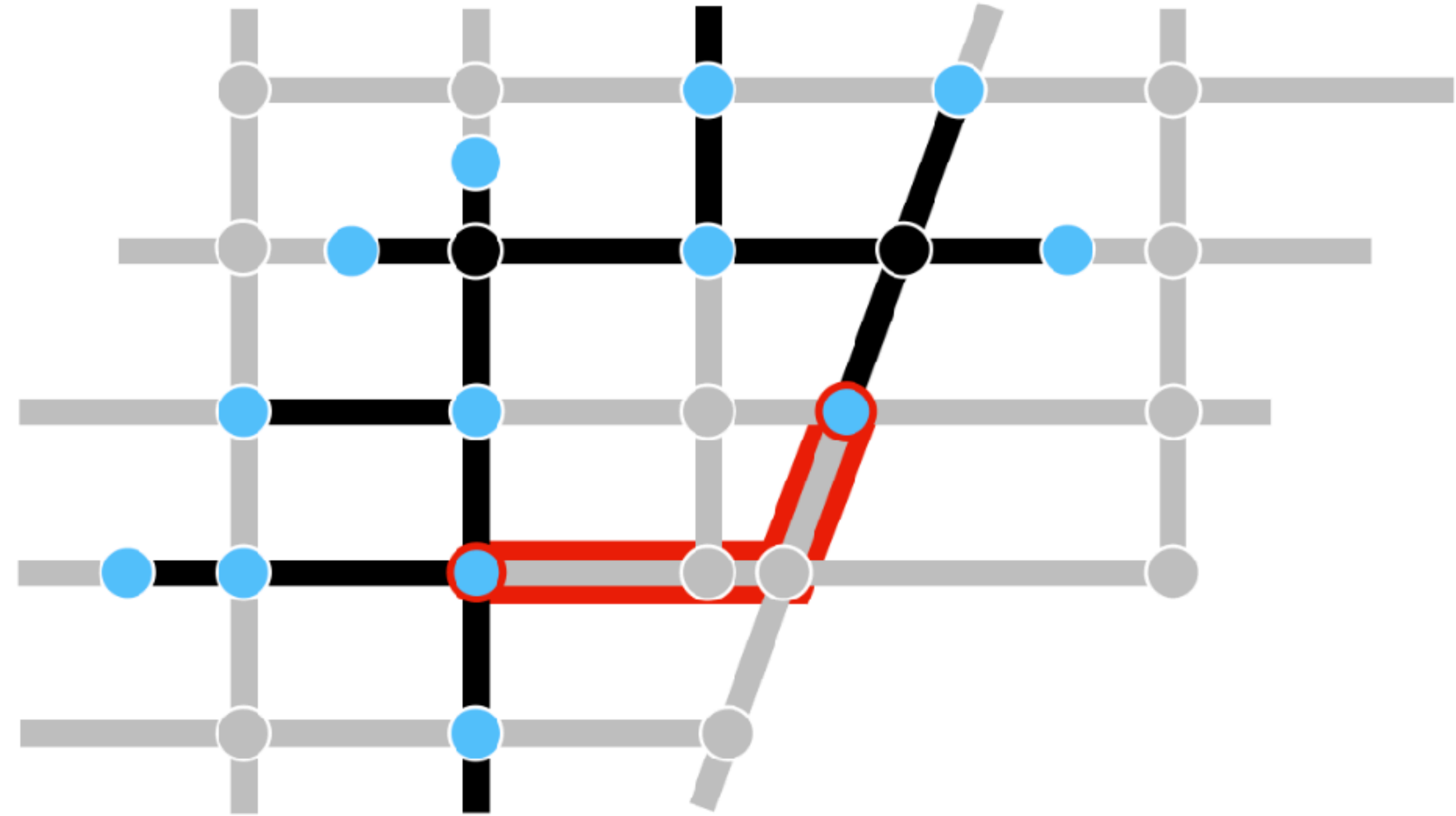
Multiplex network

Links

- 1) unprotected
- 2) protected

Nodes

- 1) unprotected
- 2) protected
- 3) contact



A **gap** is a shortest path between two **contact nodes** that consists only of unprotected links

2) Prioritize

We could find millions of gaps...

We need a metric to prioritize them.



2) Prioritize



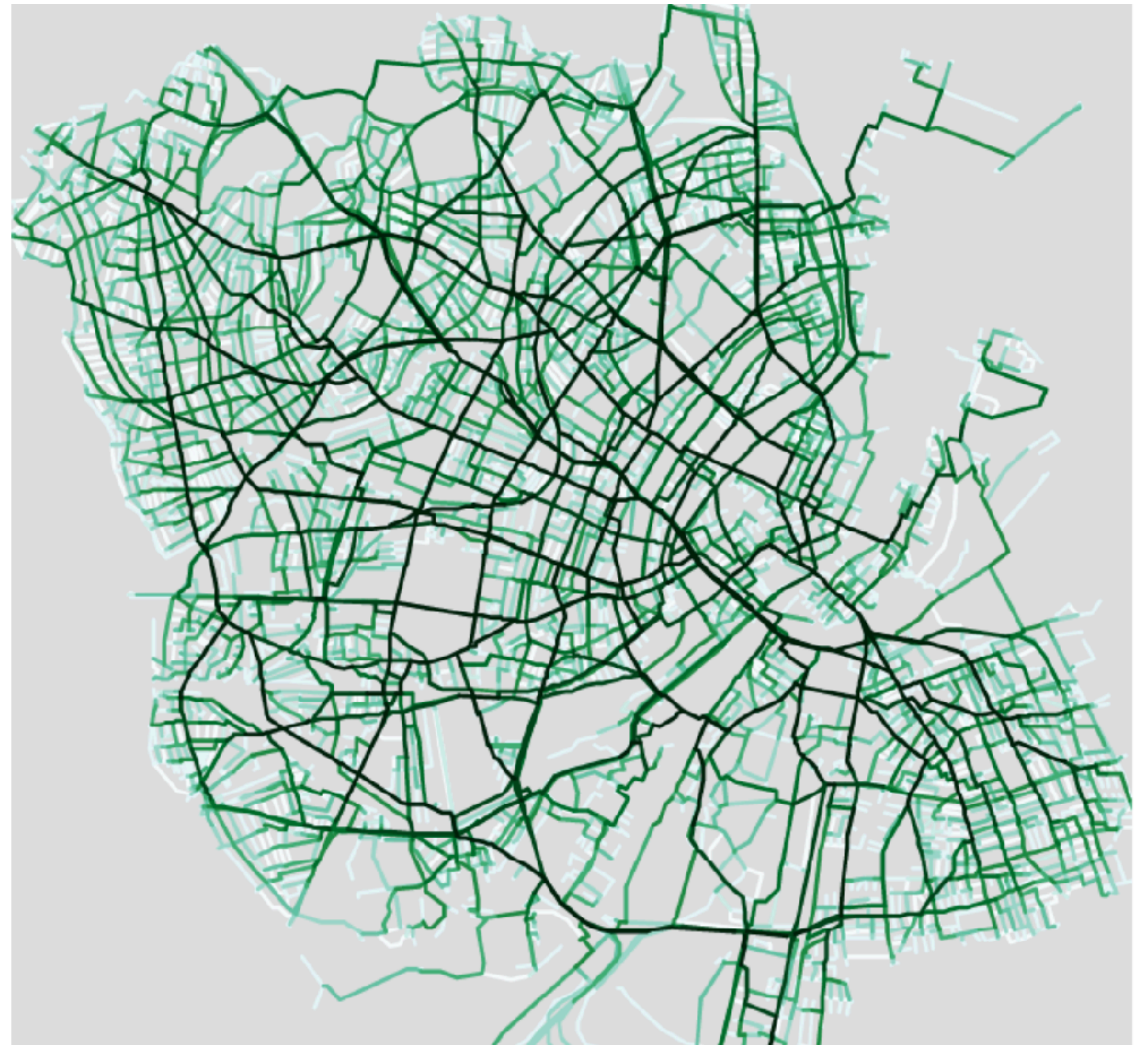
“If this gap was closed, how many meters cycled in mixed traffic would be avoided per investment unit?”



We can use betweenness centrality as a proxy for flow

$$C_B(i) = \sum_{i \neq j \neq k} \frac{\sigma_{jk}(i)}{\sigma_{jk}}$$

Cyclist flow data
is hard to get

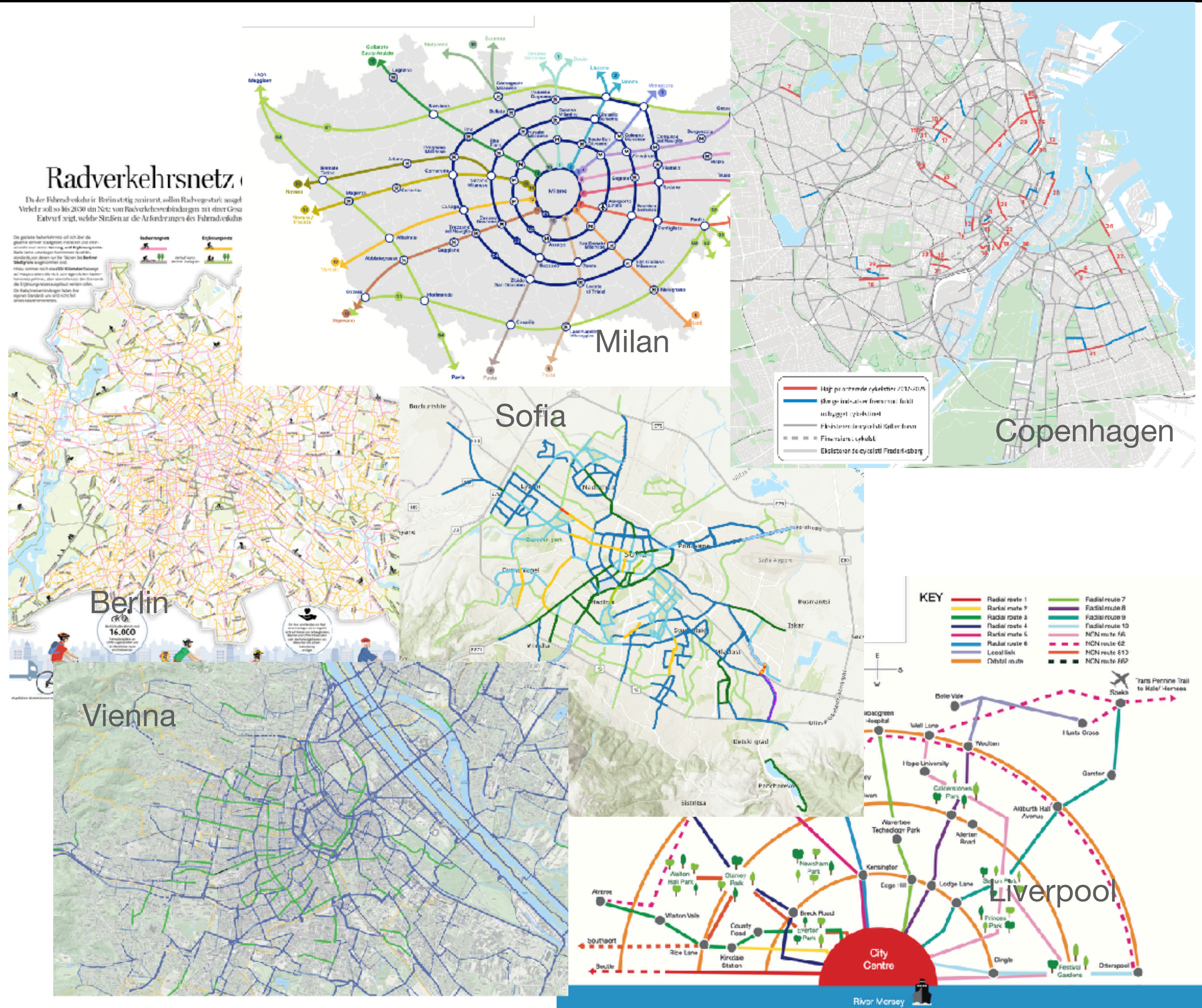


From map to gap: **IPDC**

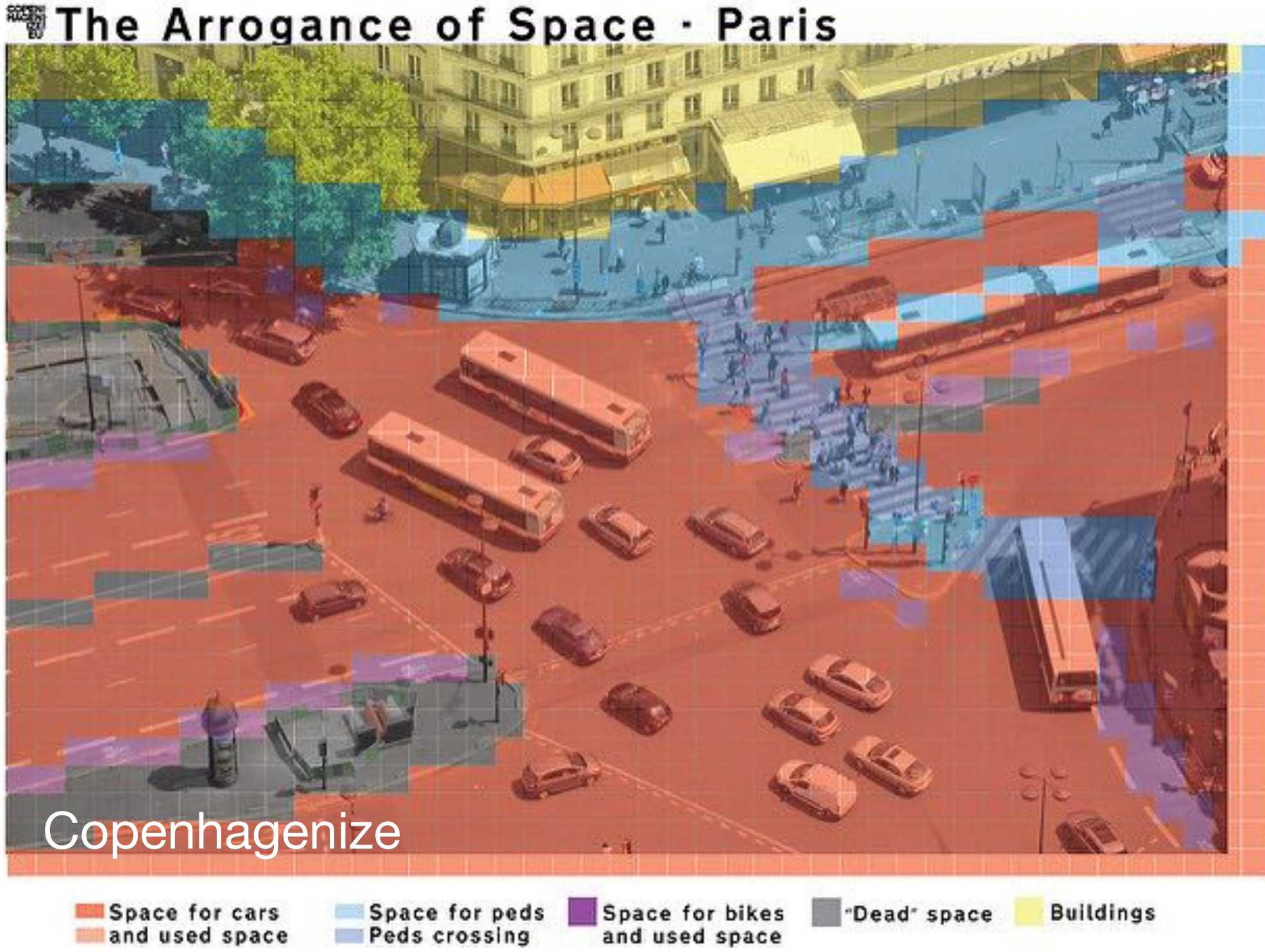
- 1) **I**dentify gaps
- 2) **P**rioritize gaps
- 3) **D**ecluster gaps
- 4) **C**lassify gaps



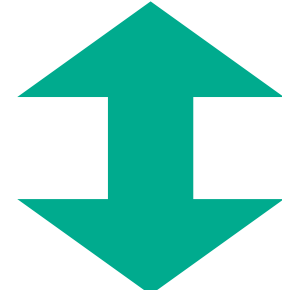
We need data to plan more sustainable cities



Cycling is marginalized - BOTH in infrastructure and data

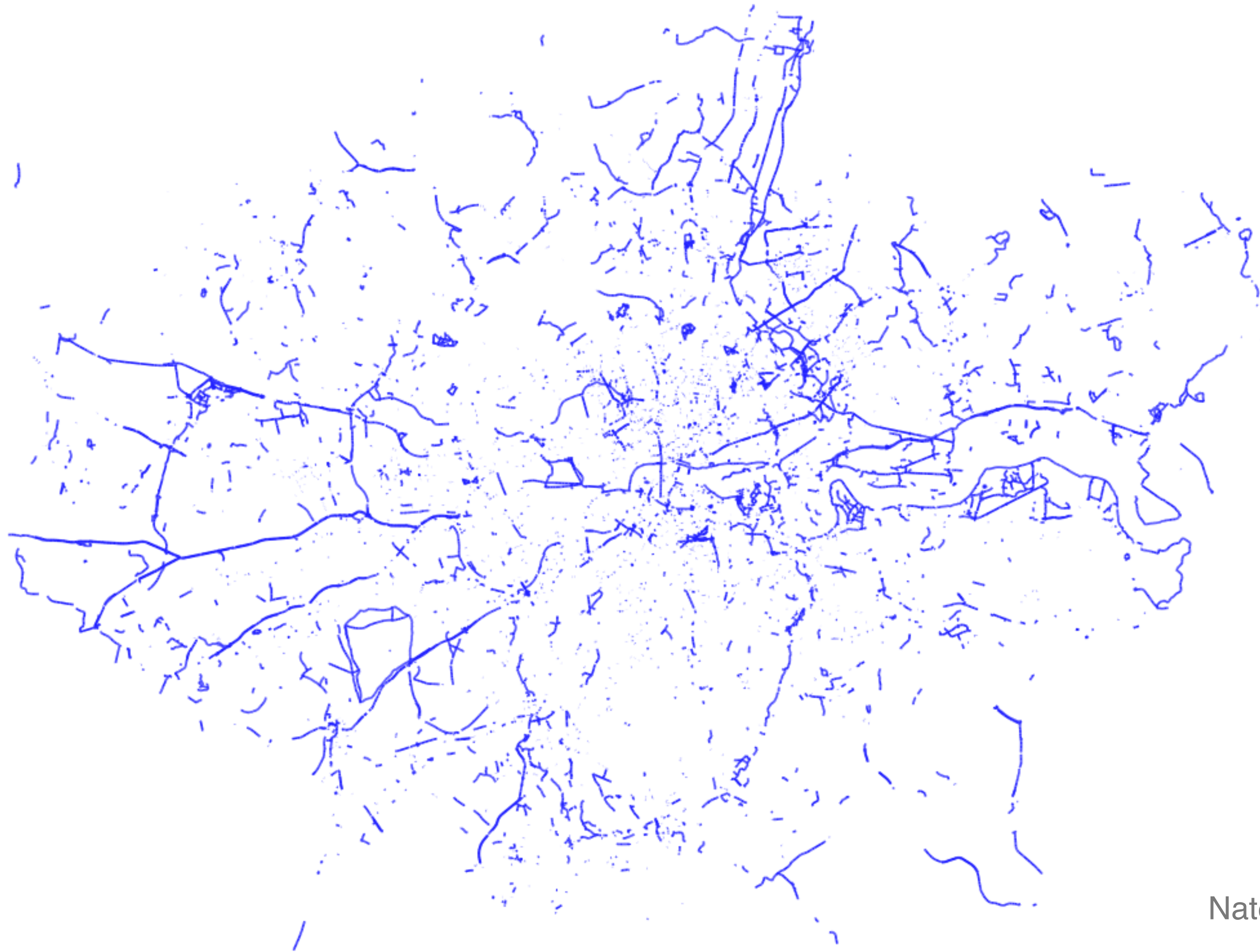


Data reflects priorities



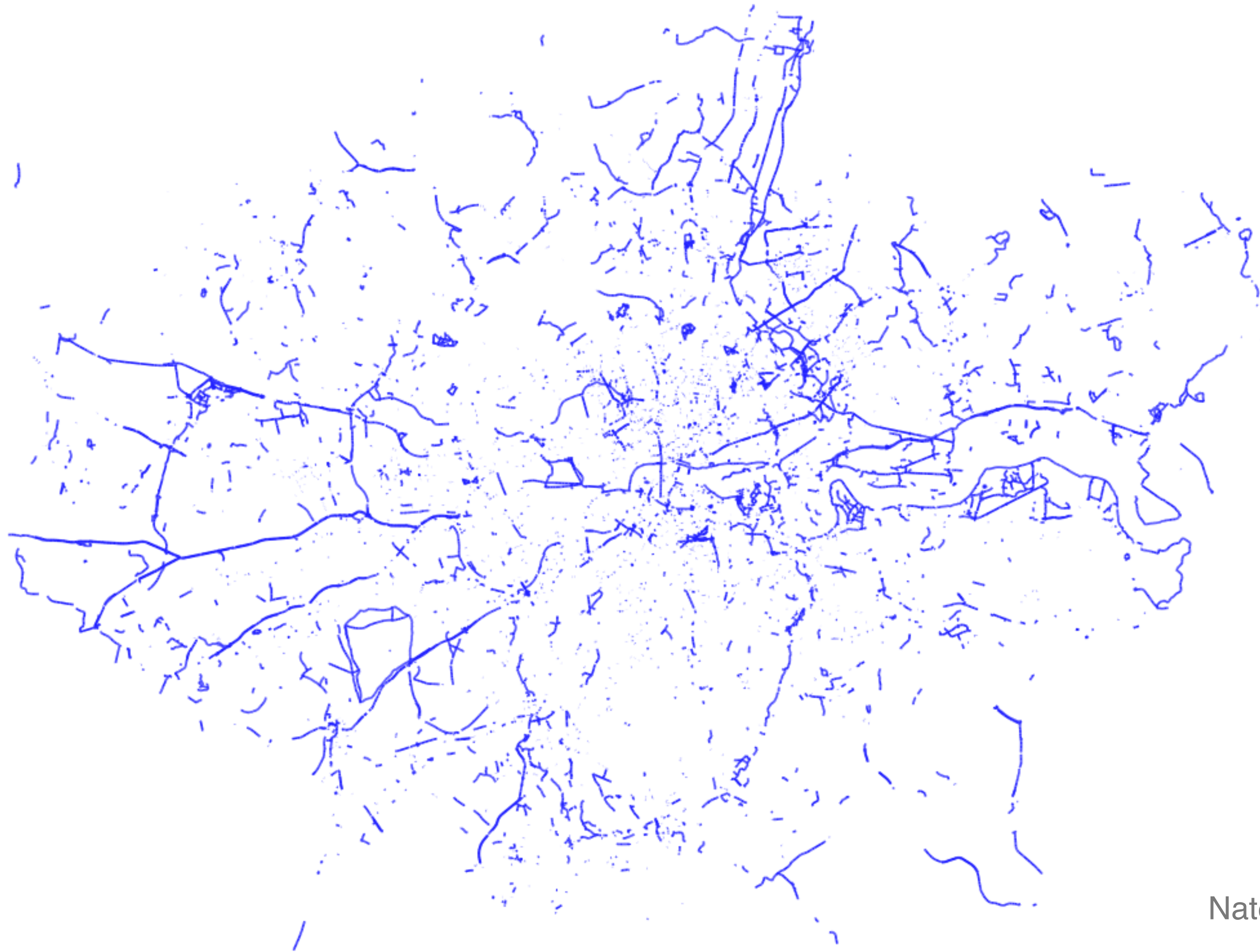
Data influences priorities and decisions

Bicycle networks are highly fragmented



How much of this is just missing data?

Bicycle networks are highly fragmented



How much of this is just missing data?

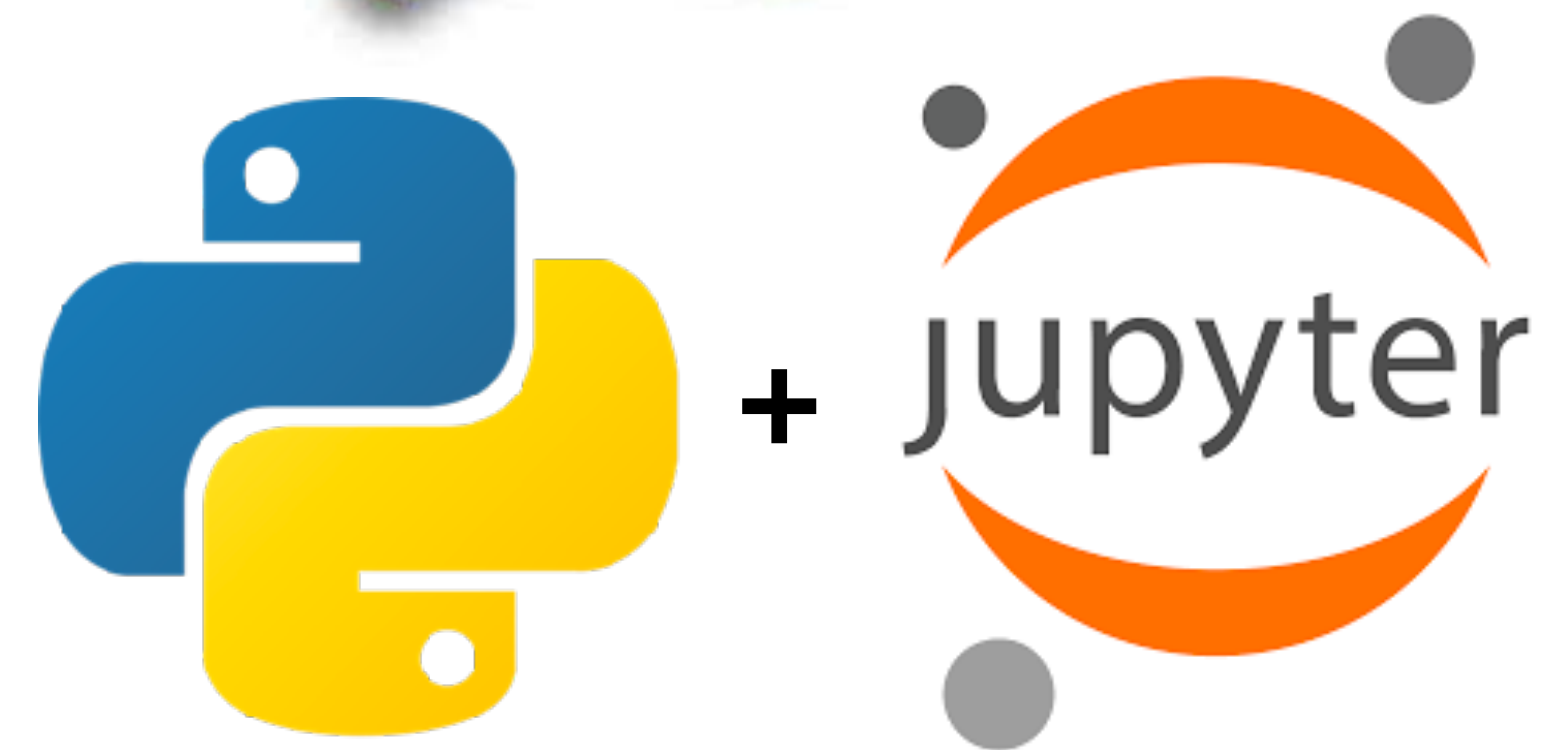
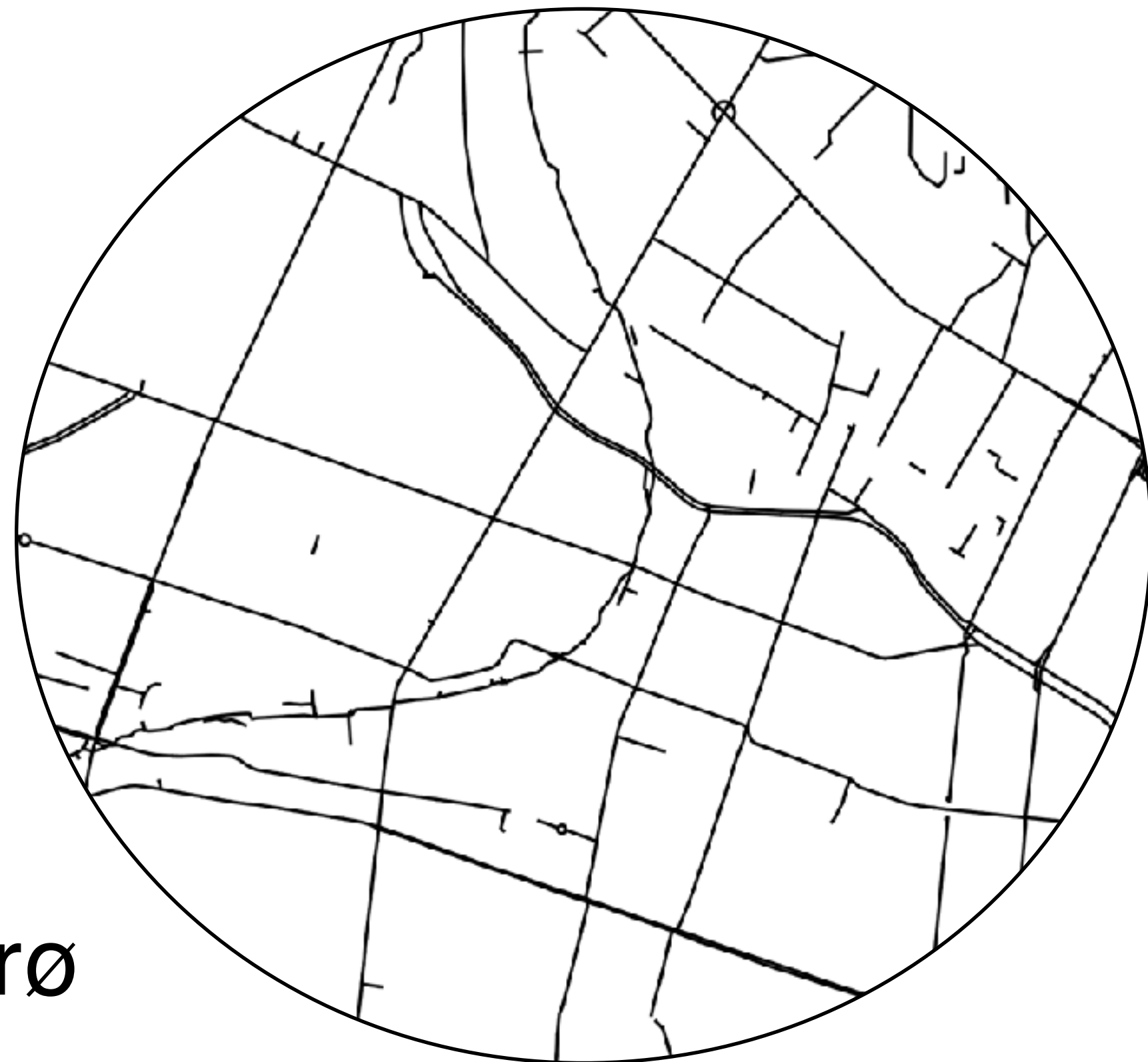
Where?

BIKEDNA

Bicycle Infrastructure Data & Network Assessment



Ane Rahbek Vierø



Data quality is multi-faceted

ISO 19115

- Completeness
- Consistency
- Positional accuracy
- Temporal accuracy
- Thematic accuracy



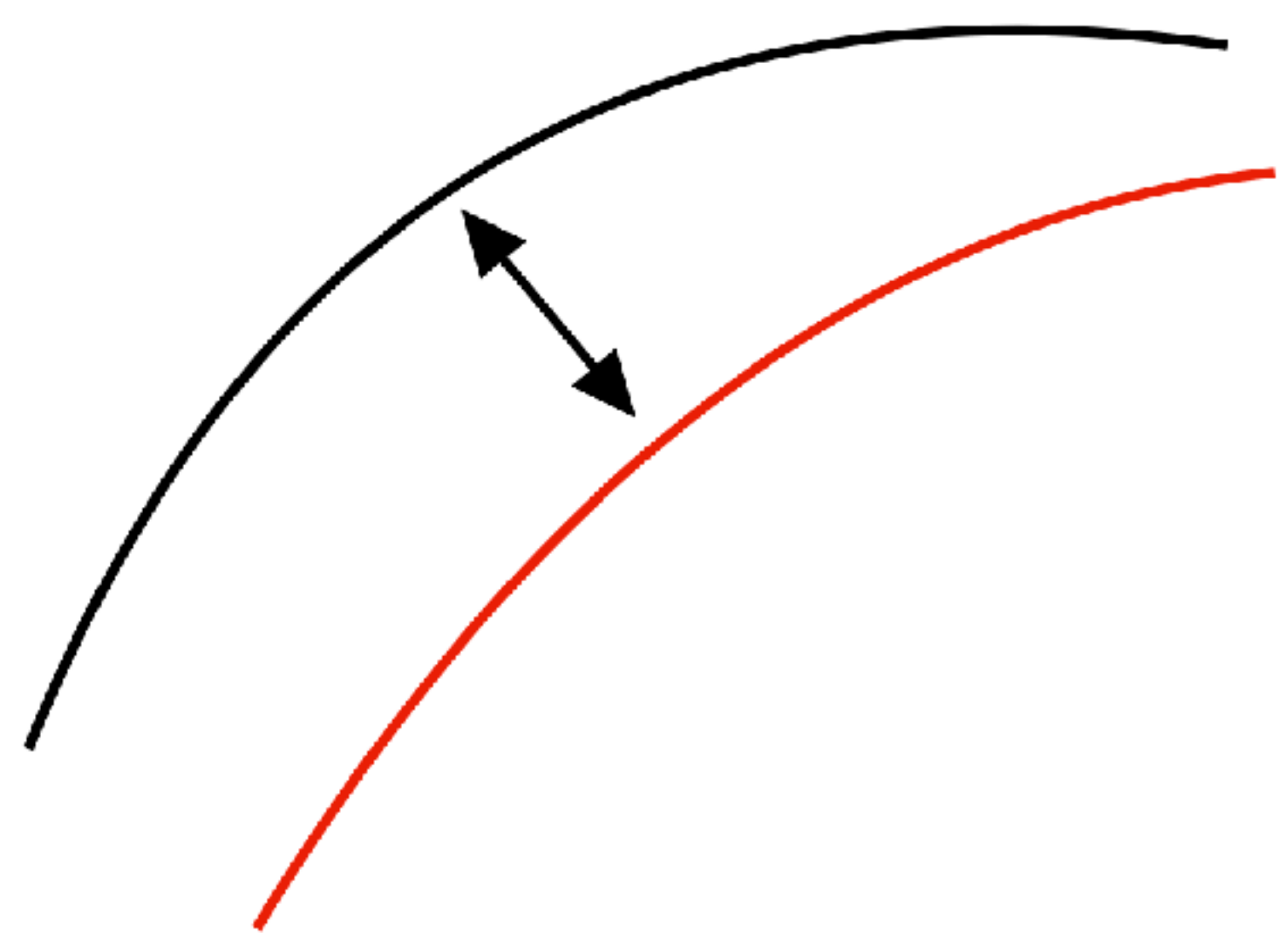
We use: 'Fitness for Purpose'

Are data good enough for my use case?

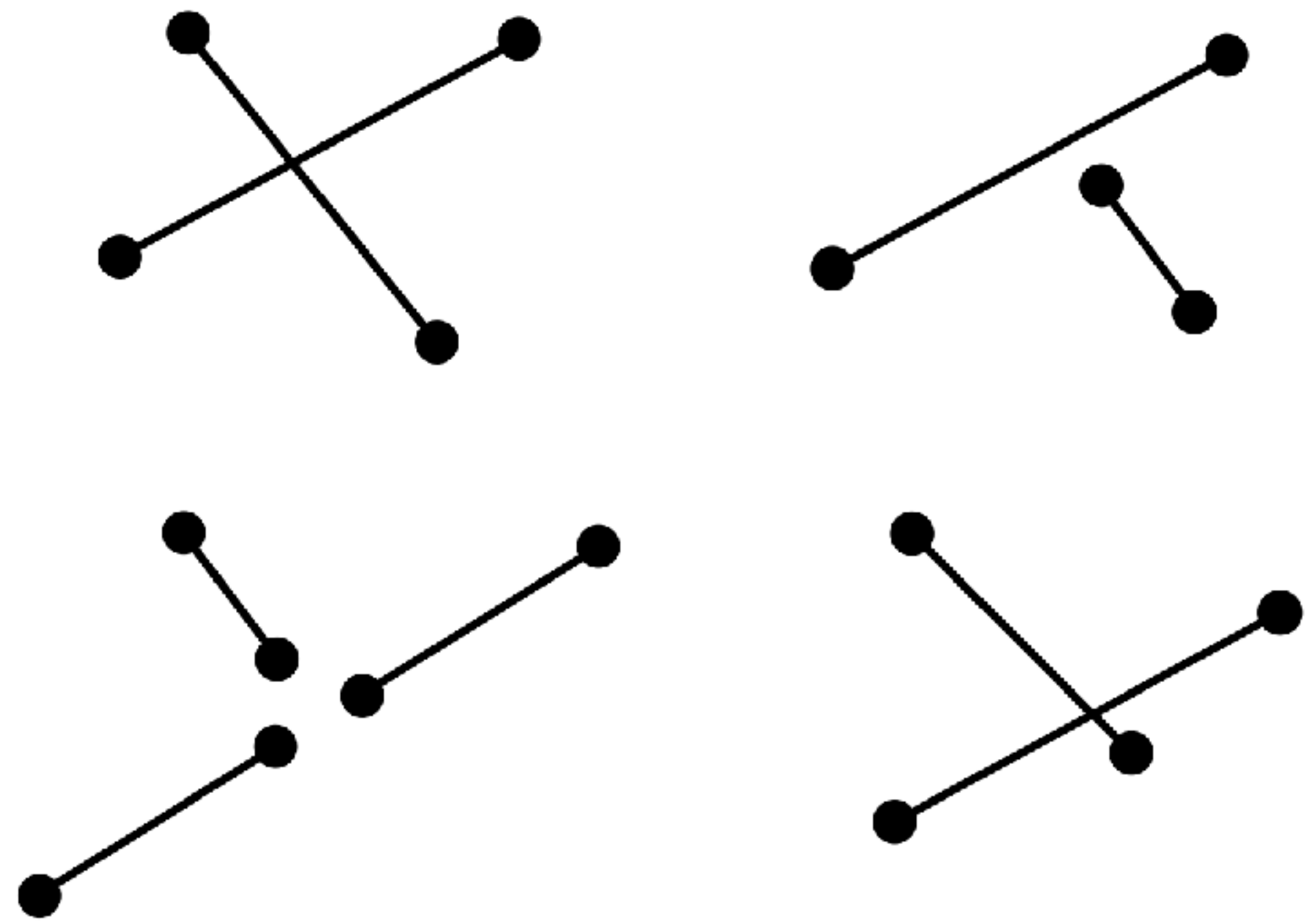


We care less about accuracy, more about topology

a Accuracy

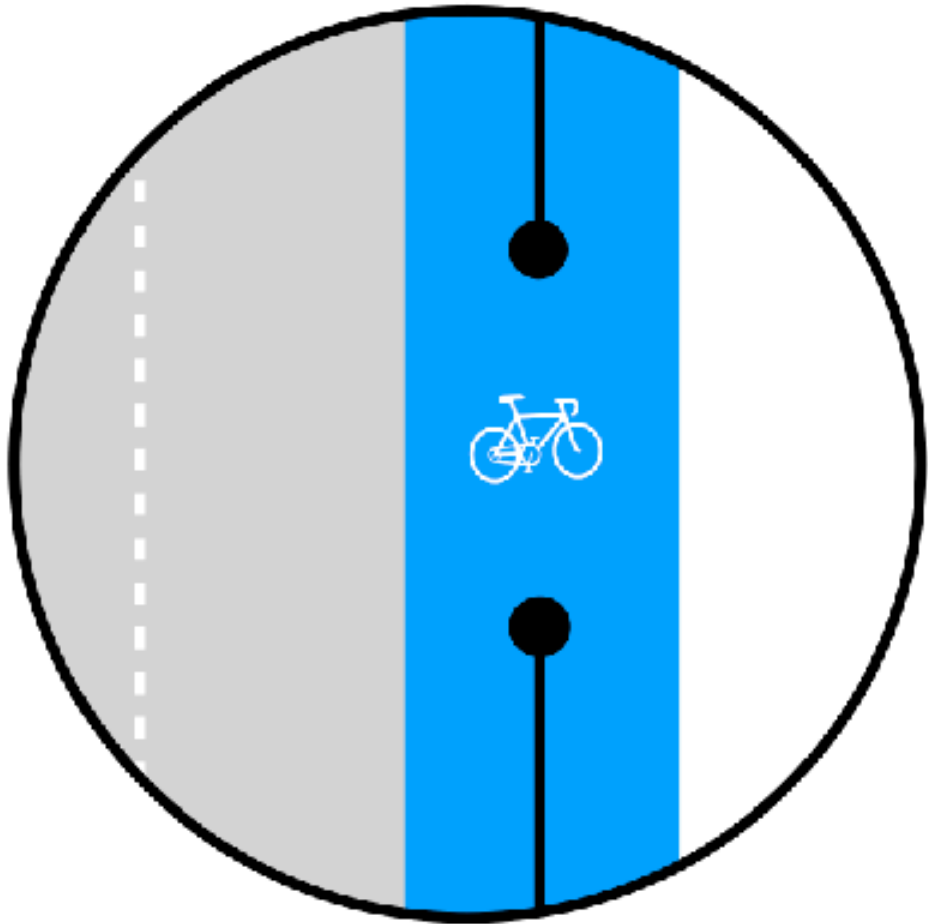


Topology

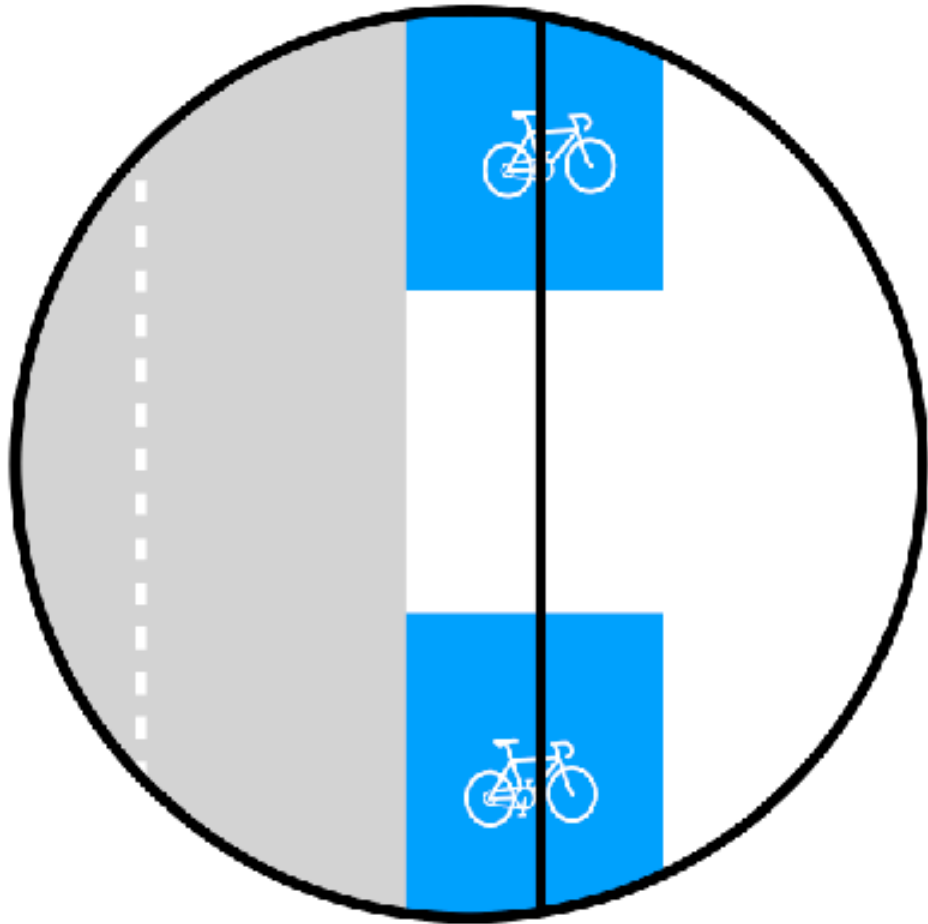


Some common (topo)logical issues in bike infra data

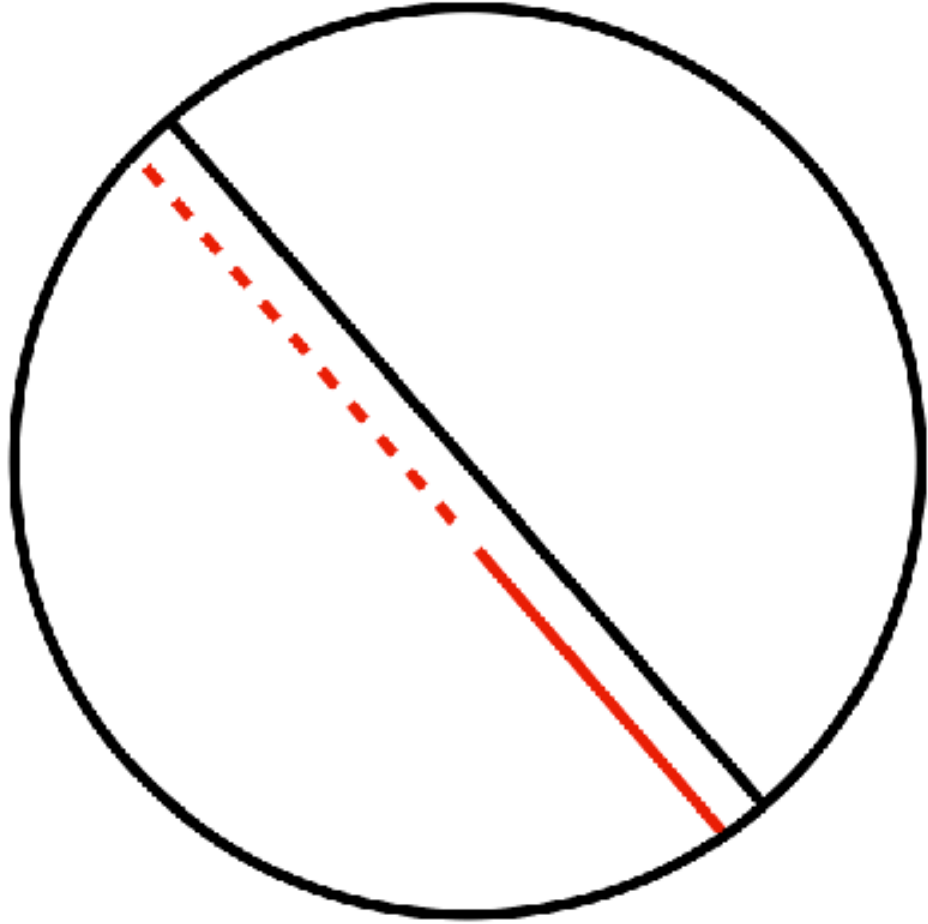
b Omission



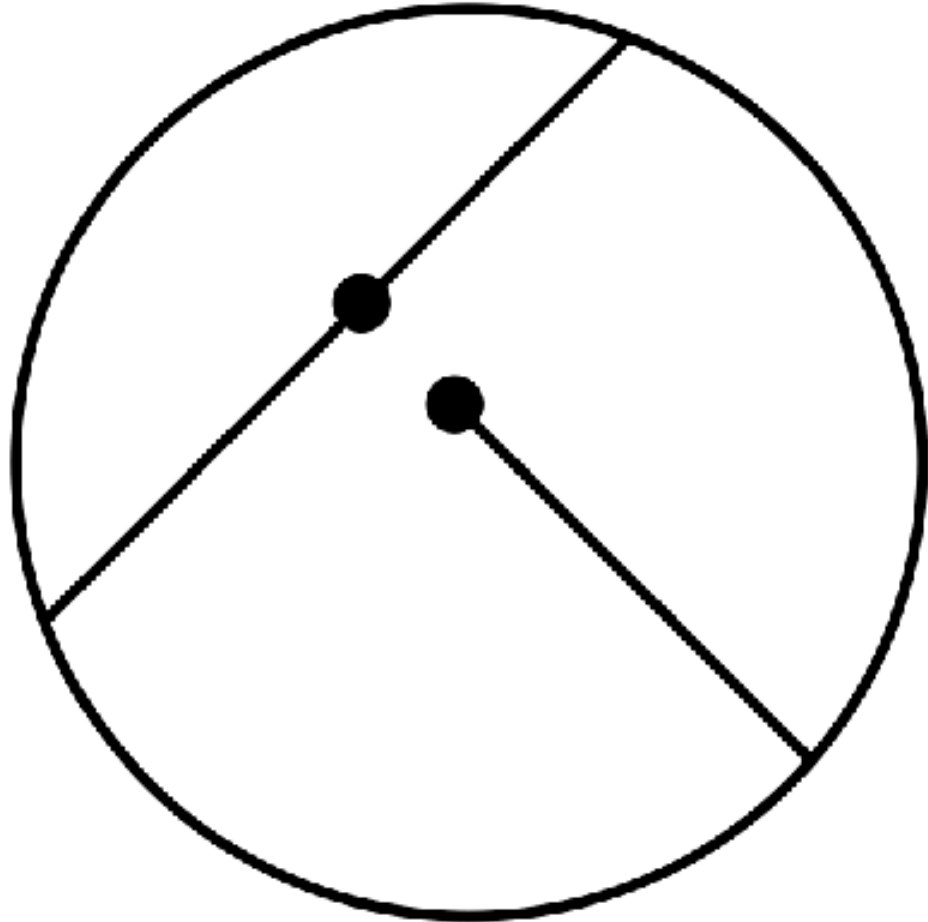
Commission



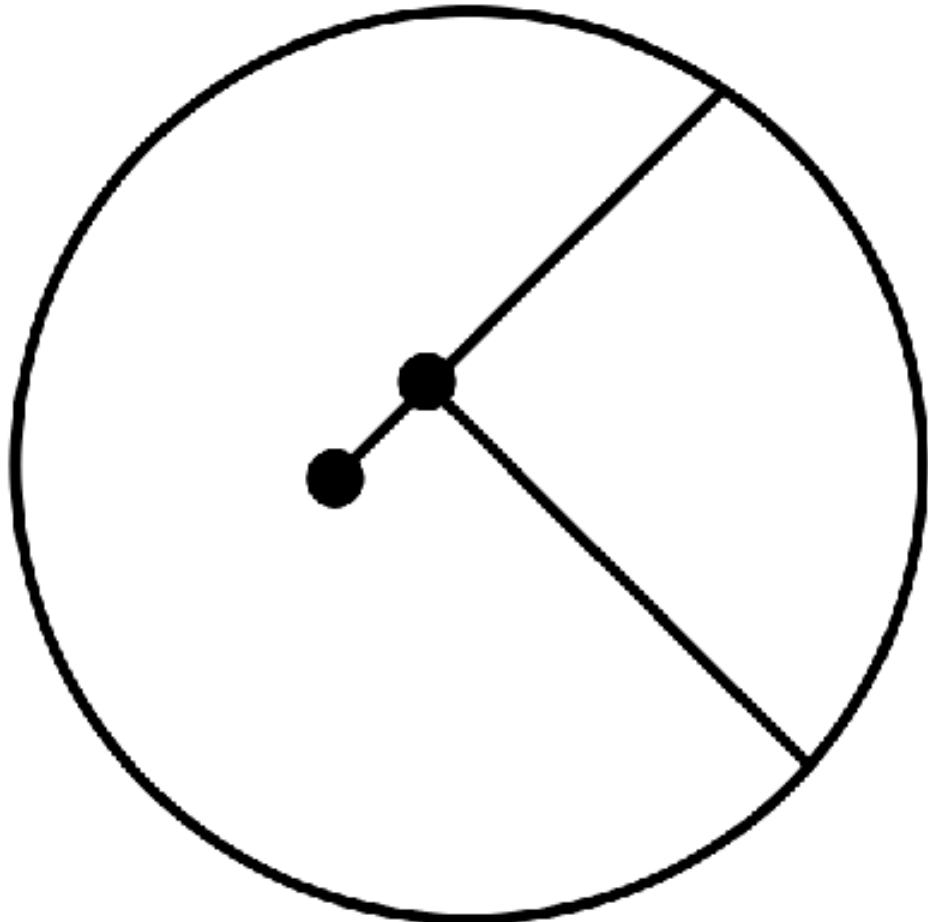
c Misclassification



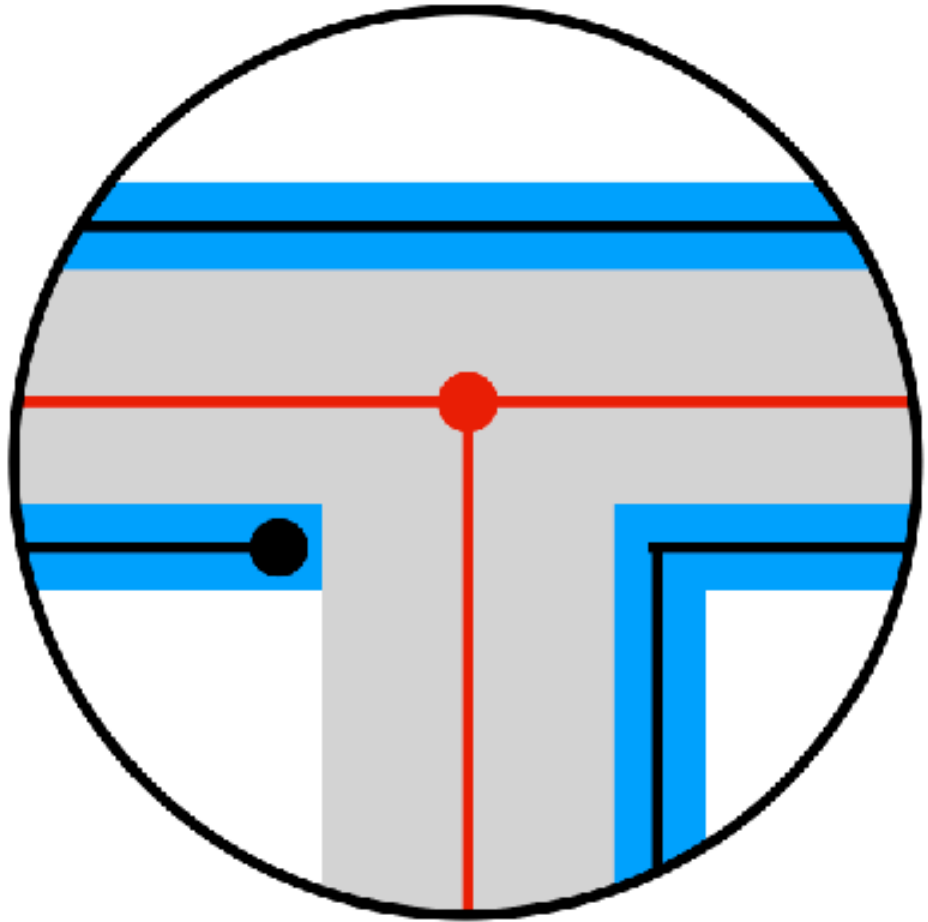
d Undershoot



Overshoot



e Differing data models

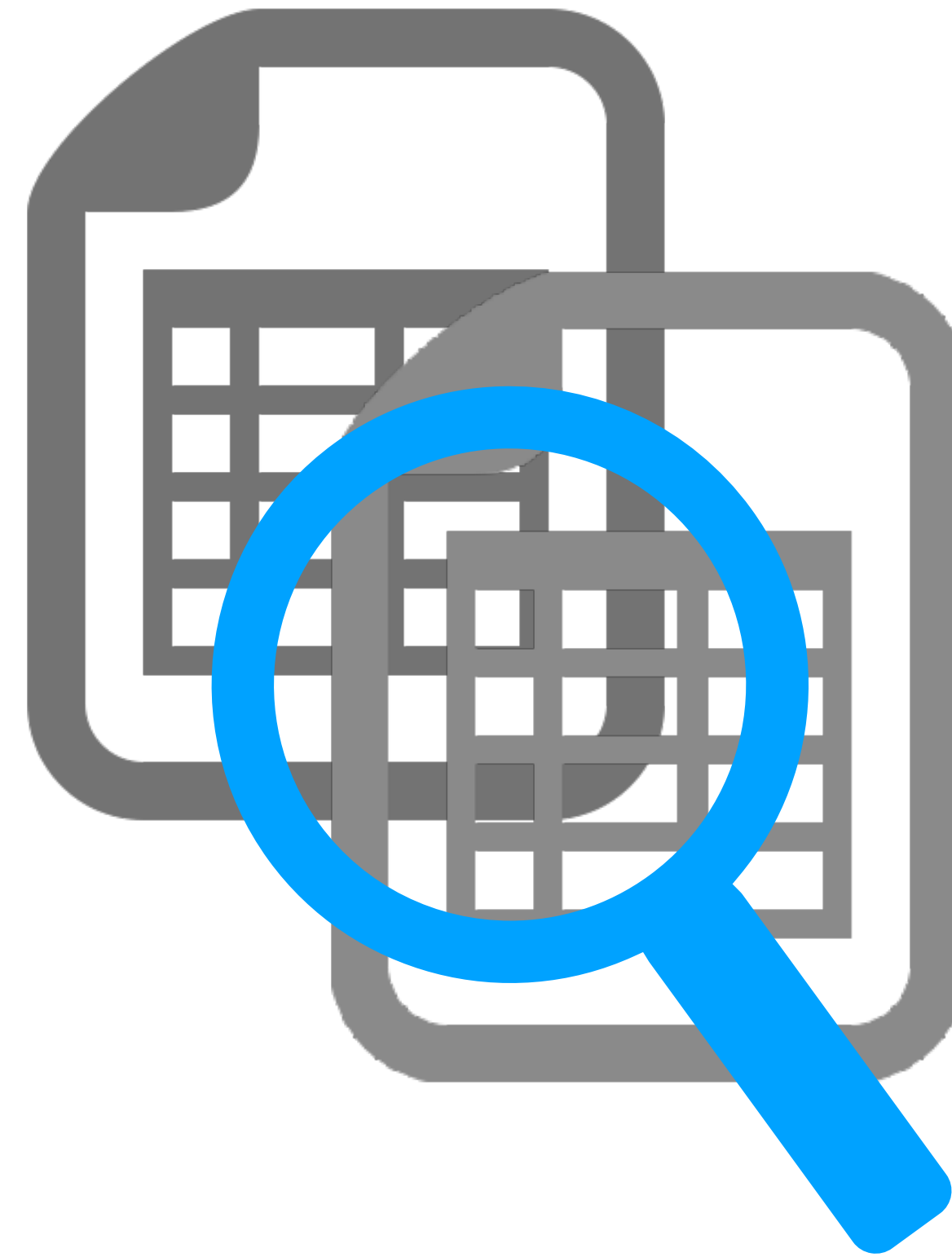


You can analyze one data set or compare two

Intrinsic



Extrinsic



I. Installation

Create conda environment

Install package

II. Setup

Fill out config

Set up folder structure

Prepare reference data

Provide datasets

III. Analysis

1a. Initialize OSM data

2a. Initialize reference data

1b. Intrinsic OSM analysis

2b. Intrinsic reference analysis

3a. Extrinsic analysis

3b. Feature matching

IV. Create reports

Export notebooks to HTML

Export notebooks to PDF

README.md



BikeDNA: Bicycle Infrastructure Data & Network Assessment

This is the repository of BikeDNA, a tool for assessing the quality of [OpenStreetMap \(OSM\)](#) and other bicycle infrastructure data sets in a reproducible way. It provides planners, researchers, data maintainers, cycling advocates, and others who work with bicycle networks a detailed, informed overview of data quality in a given area.

► Background

Workflow

BikeDNA consists of Jupyter notebooks that analyze bicycle infrastructure data sets. It therefore requires an installation of [Python](#), including tools for [Jupyter notebook](#).

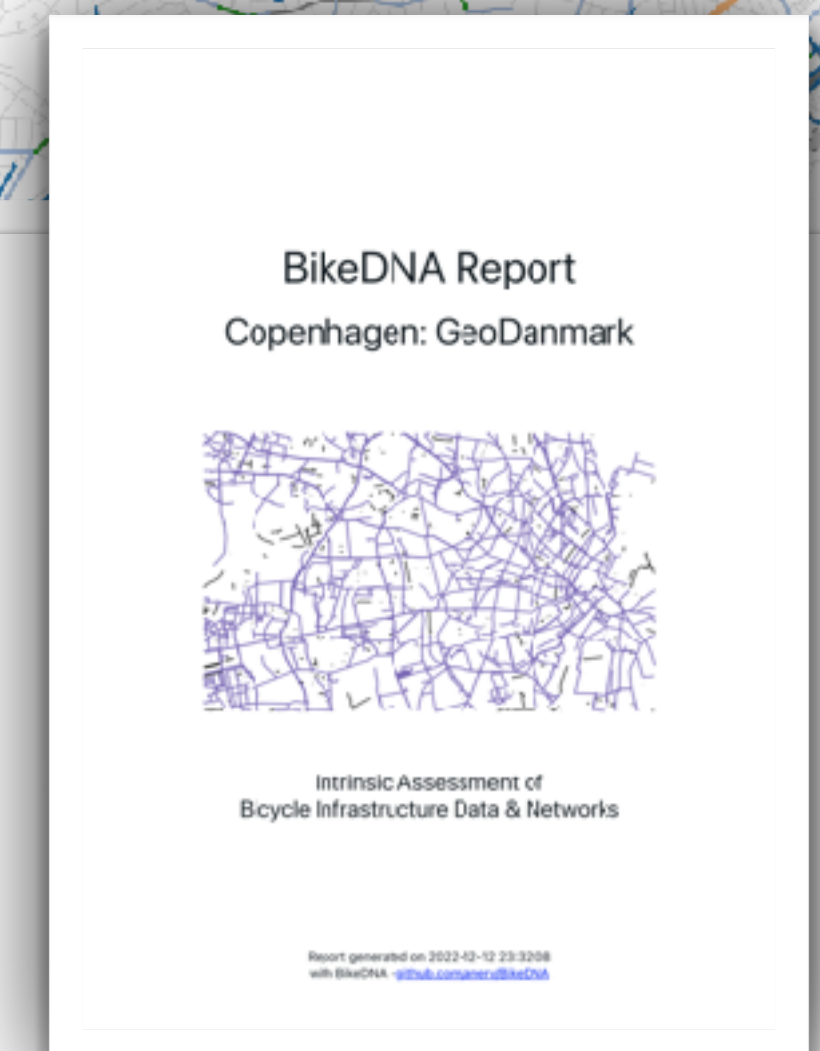
Features of BikeDNA

Data + network quality (completeness, consistency, accuracy)

Both intrinsic and extrinsic, comparing reference data to OSM

Export reports: HTML (interactive), PDF

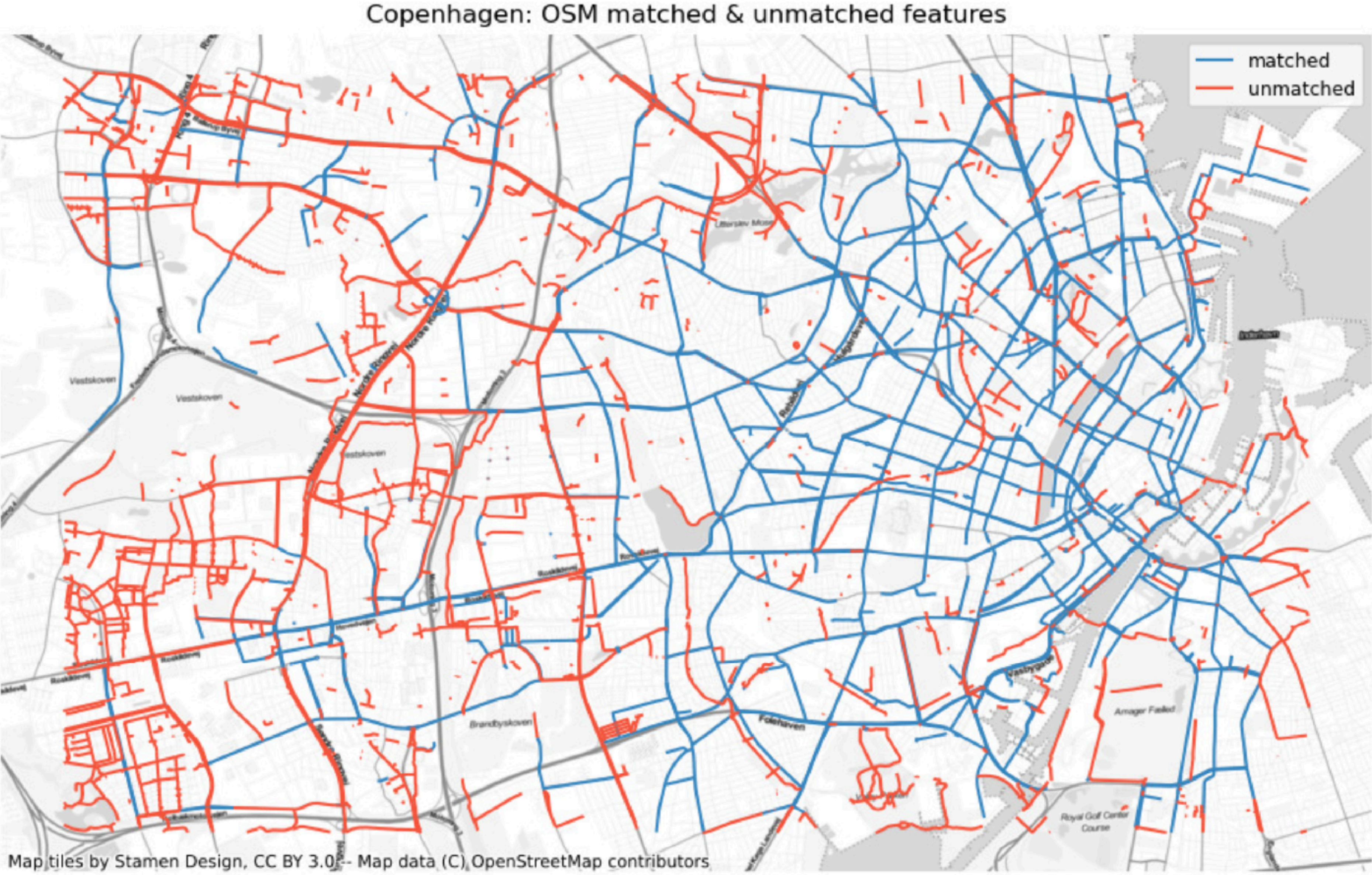
Soft-released Feb 2023



...but comparing data completeness is tricky



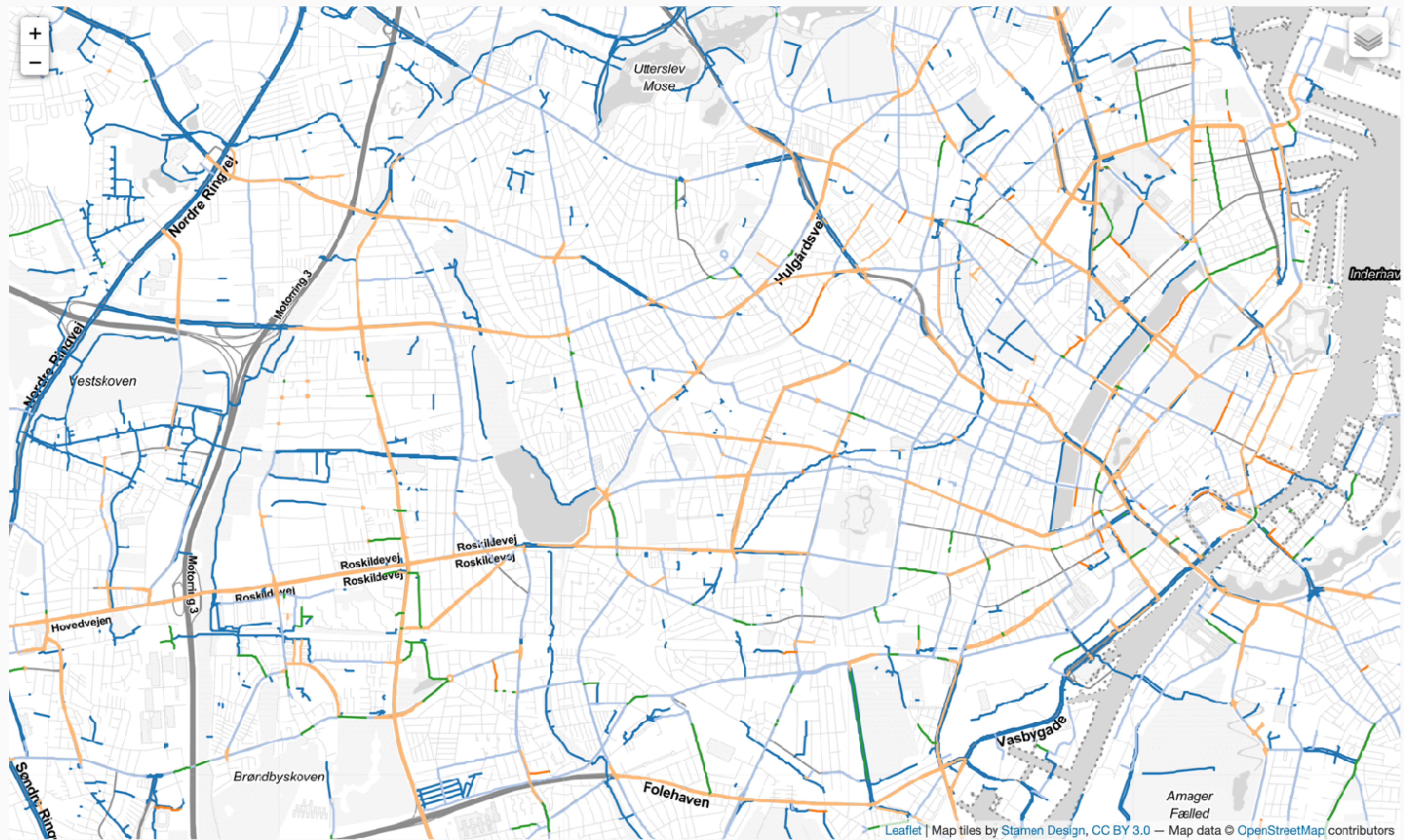
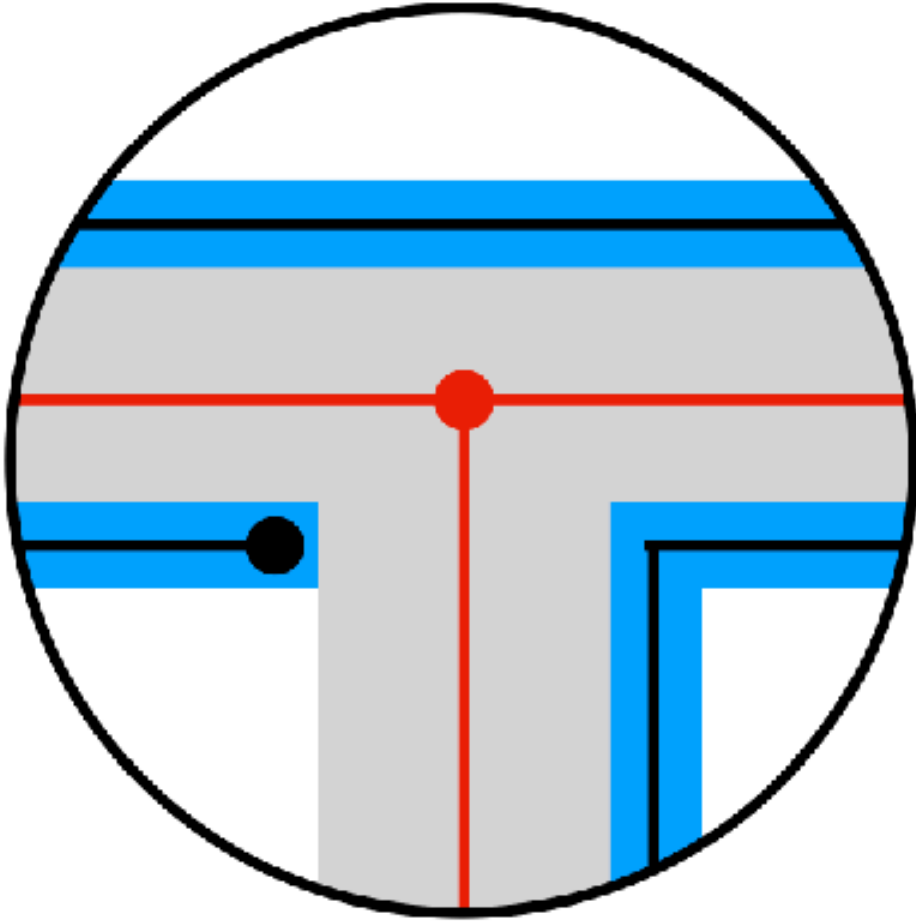
Feature matching reveals inaccuracies & missing data



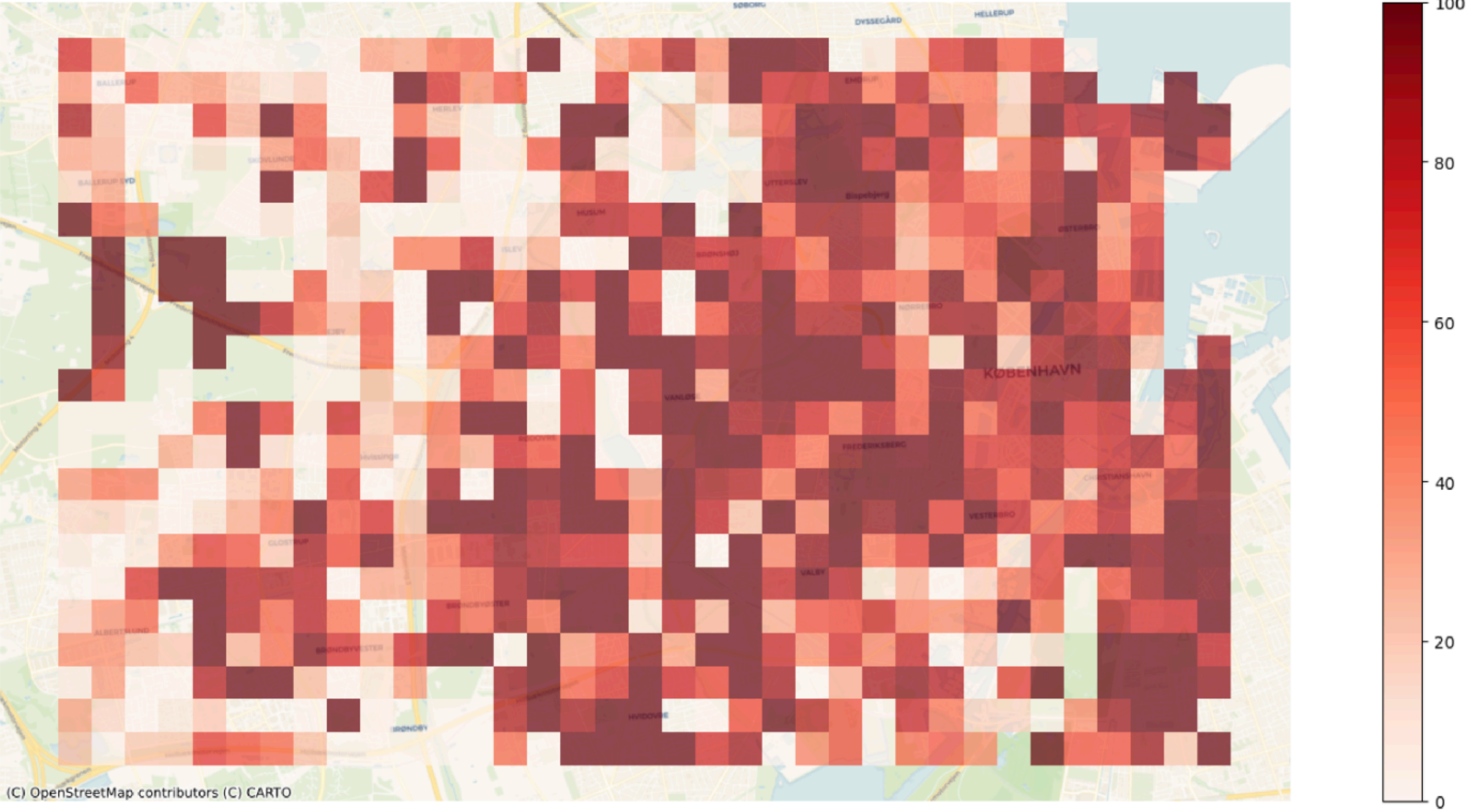
See also Koukoletsos et al. 2012

© OpenStreetMap contributors, © GeoDanmark

We map the tagging patterns to help new users understand OSM practices



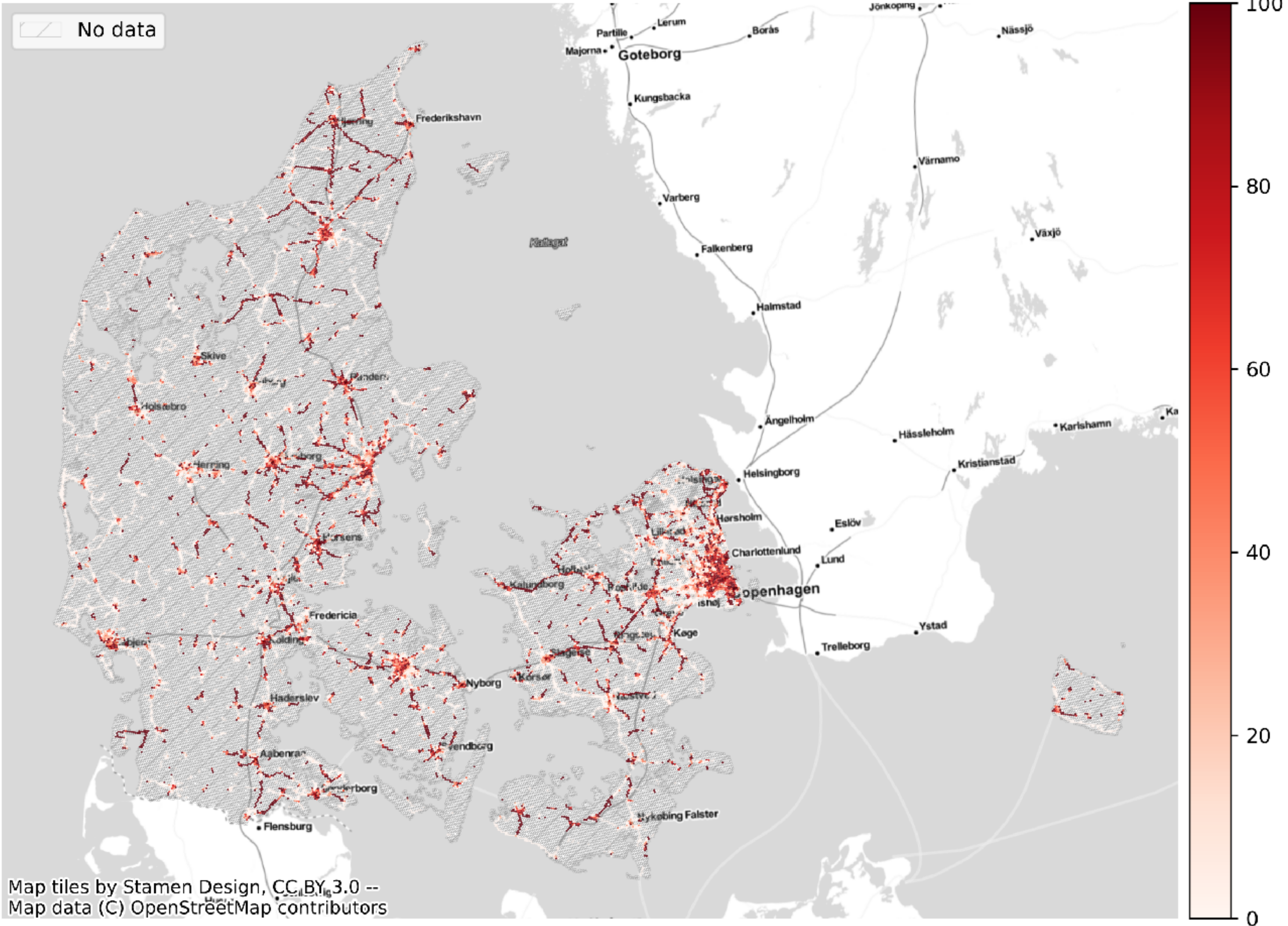
OSM tags are added inconsistently



% edges without 'surface' tag

OSM tags are added inconsistently

Denmark: percent of missing OSM tags for: surface (length)



Map tiles by Stamen Design, CC BY 3.0 --
Map data (C) OpenStreetMap contributors

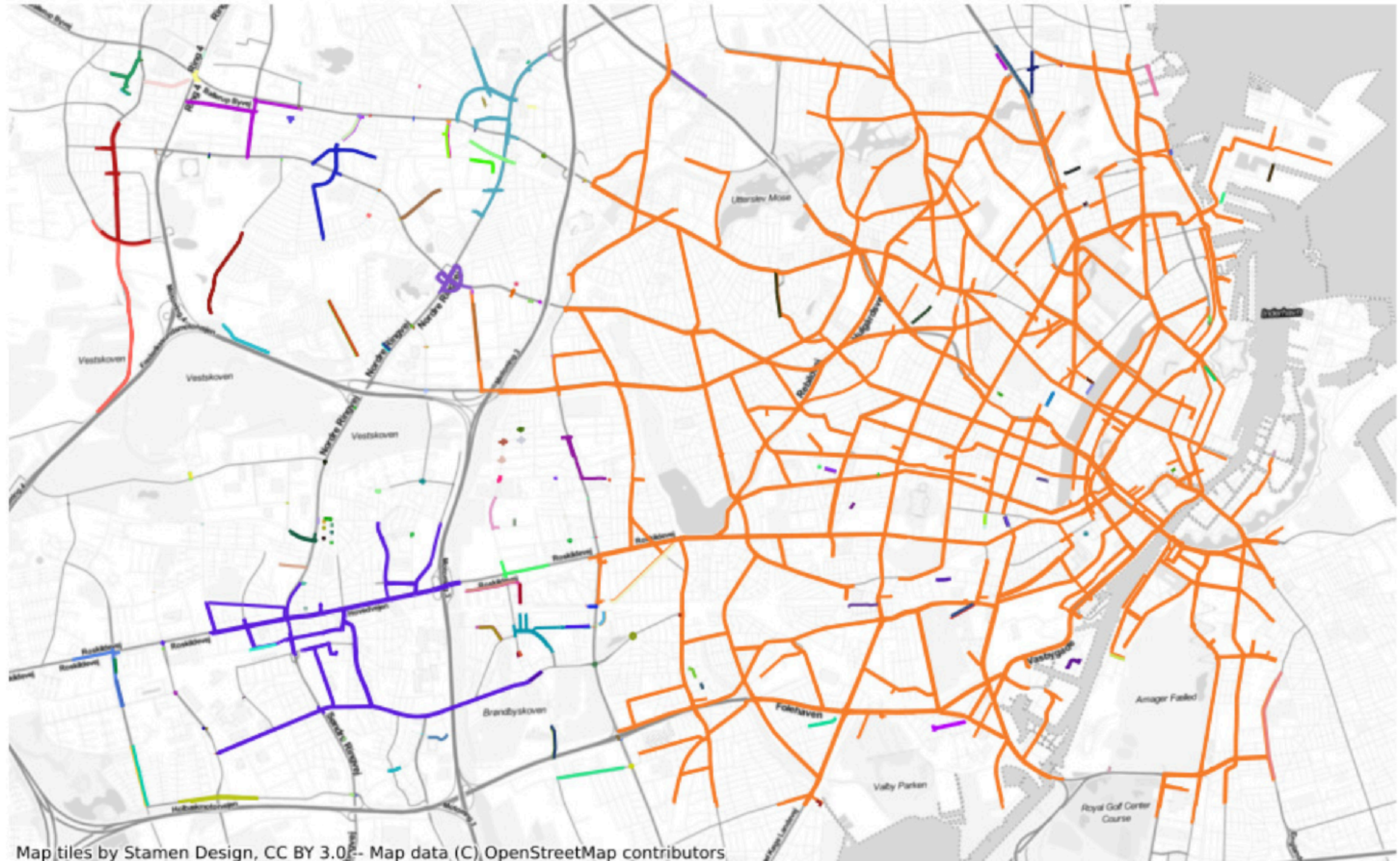
© OpenStreetMap contributors

Actual bicycle networks are often not connected...



...even less so when mapped

Copenhagen: GeoDanmark disconnected components

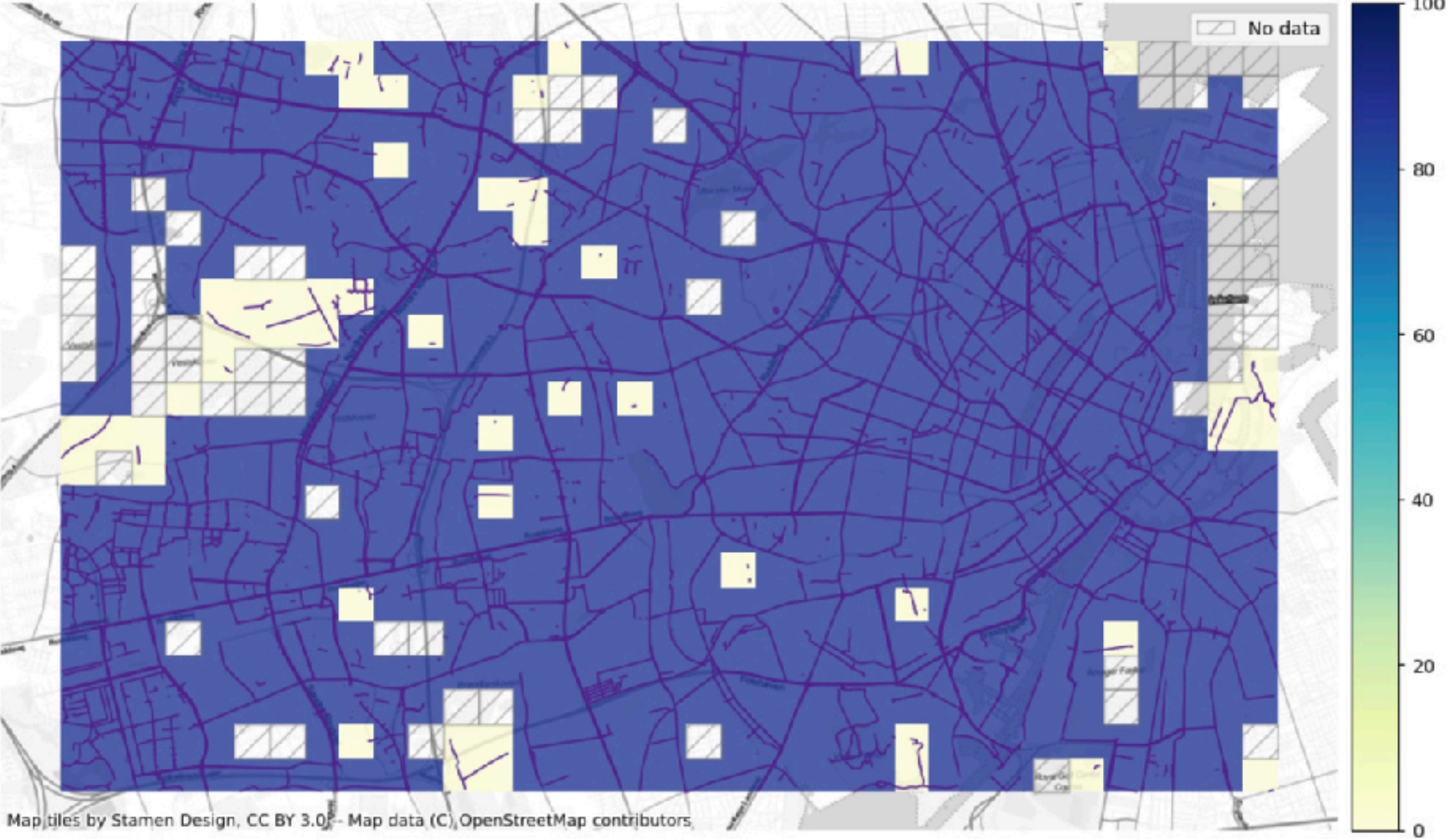


Inconsistent mapping methods results in data gaps



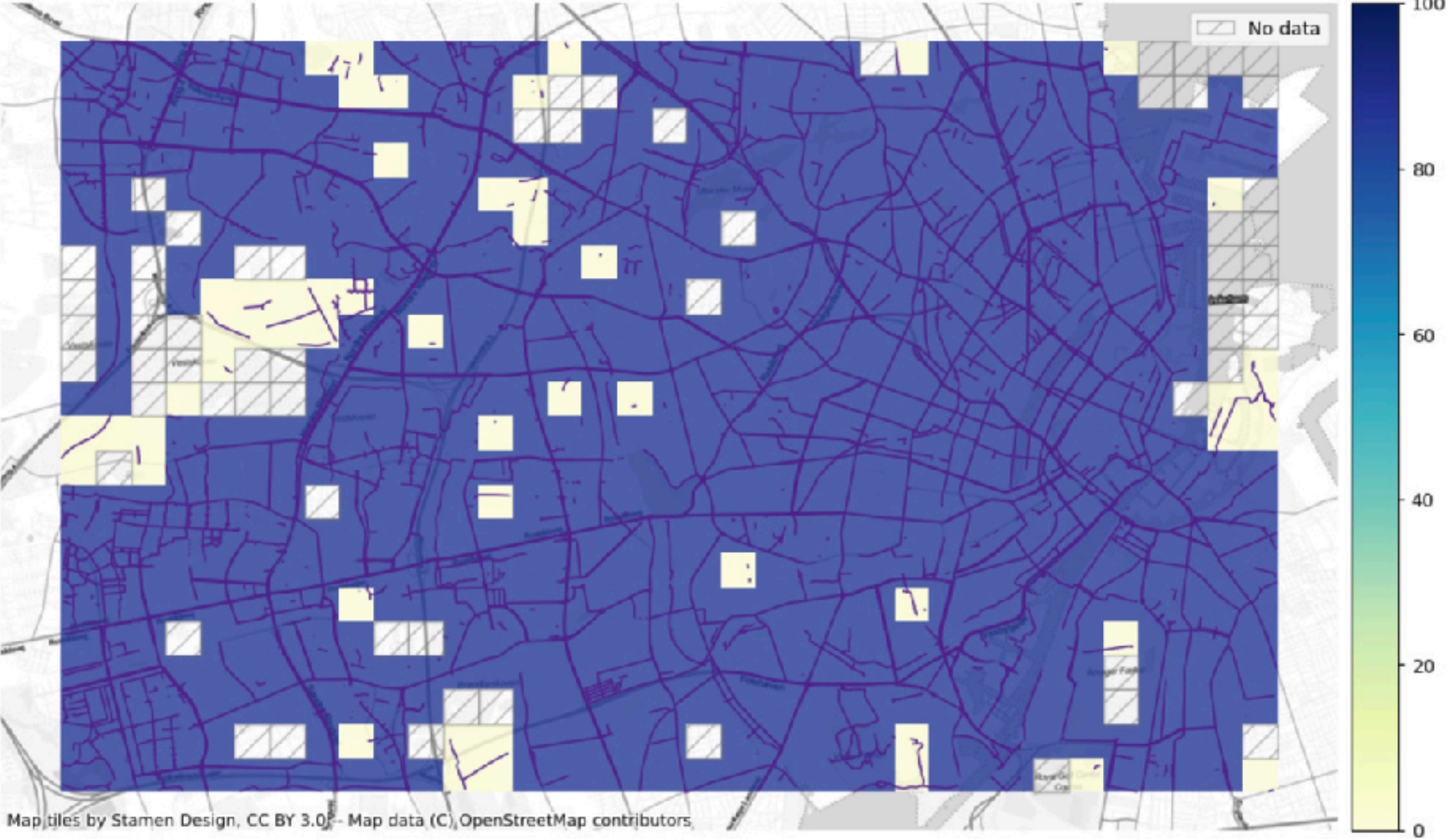
Errors and omissions have real network effects

Copenhagen: OSM percent of cells reachable

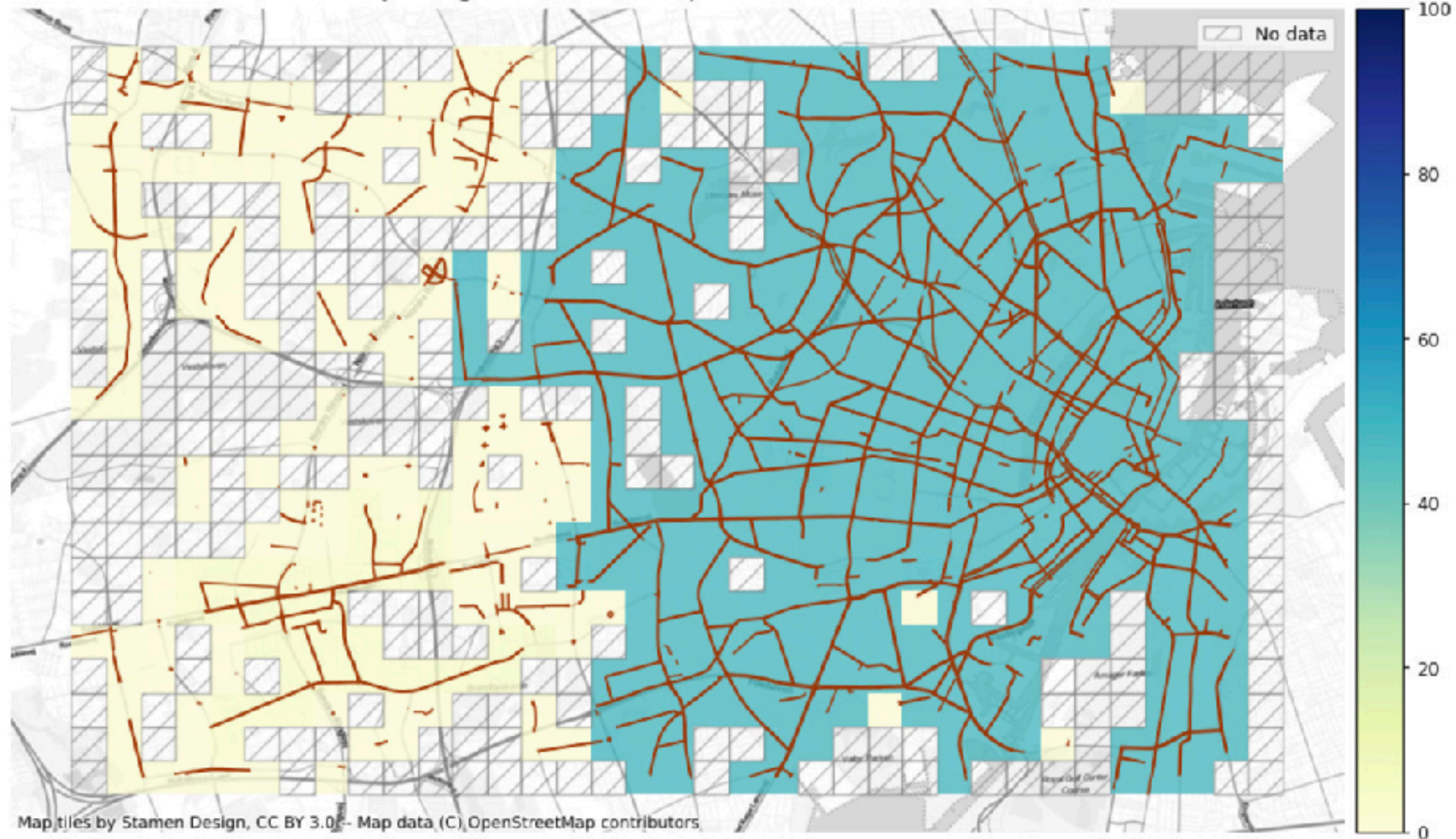


Errors and omissions have real network effects

Copenhagen: OSM percent of cells reachable

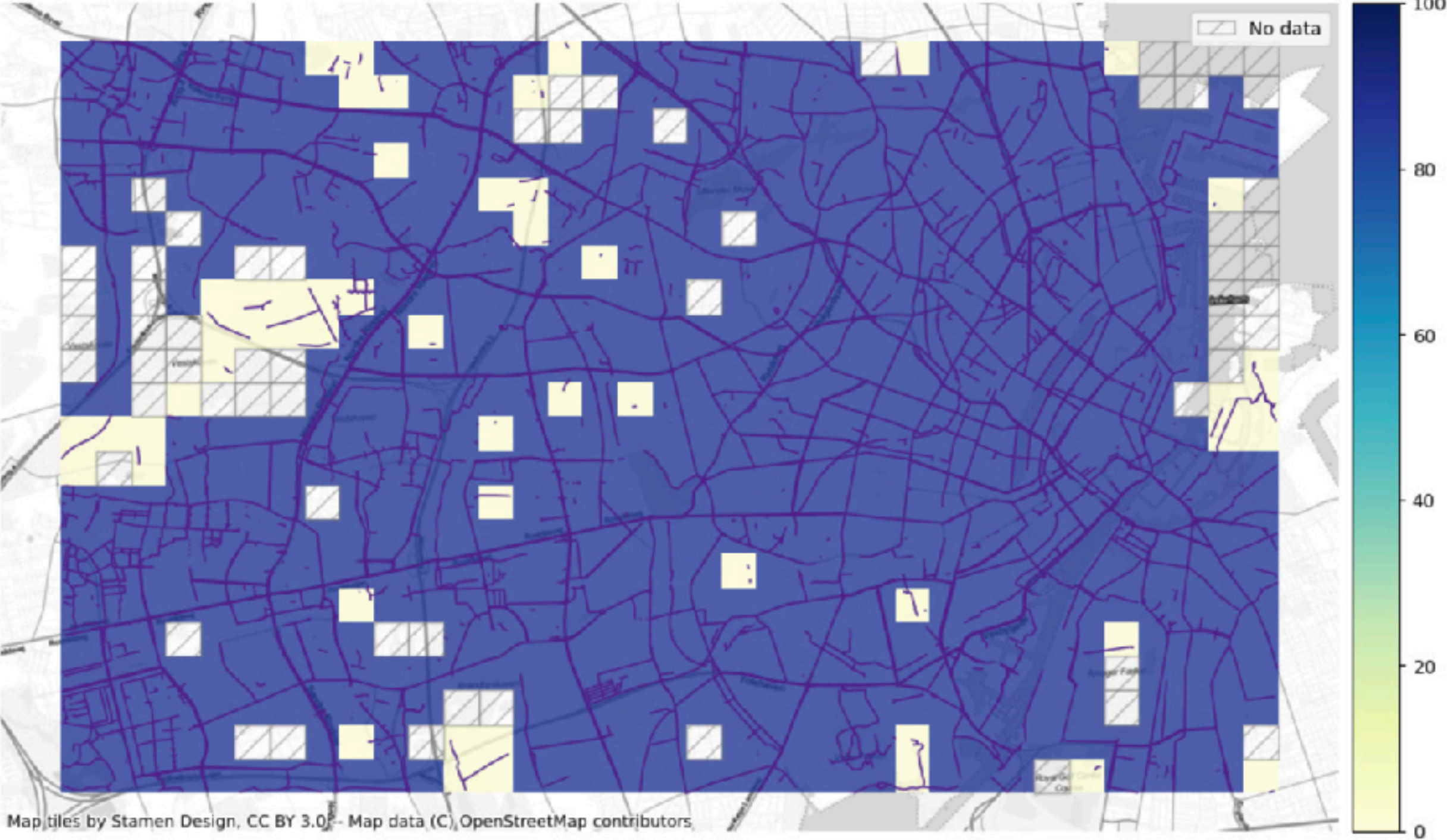


Copenhagen: GeoDanmark percent of cells reachable

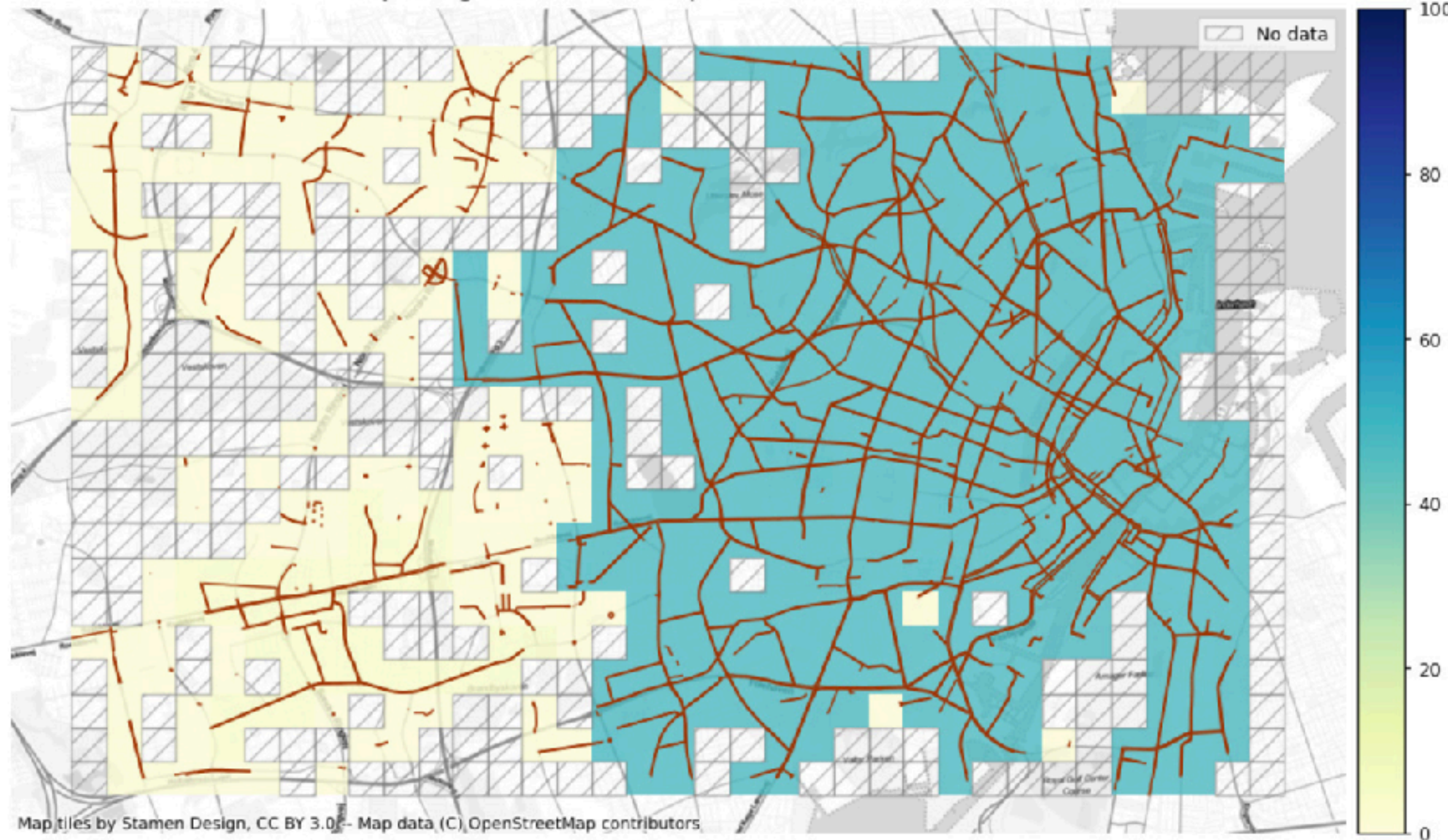


Errors and omissions have real network effects

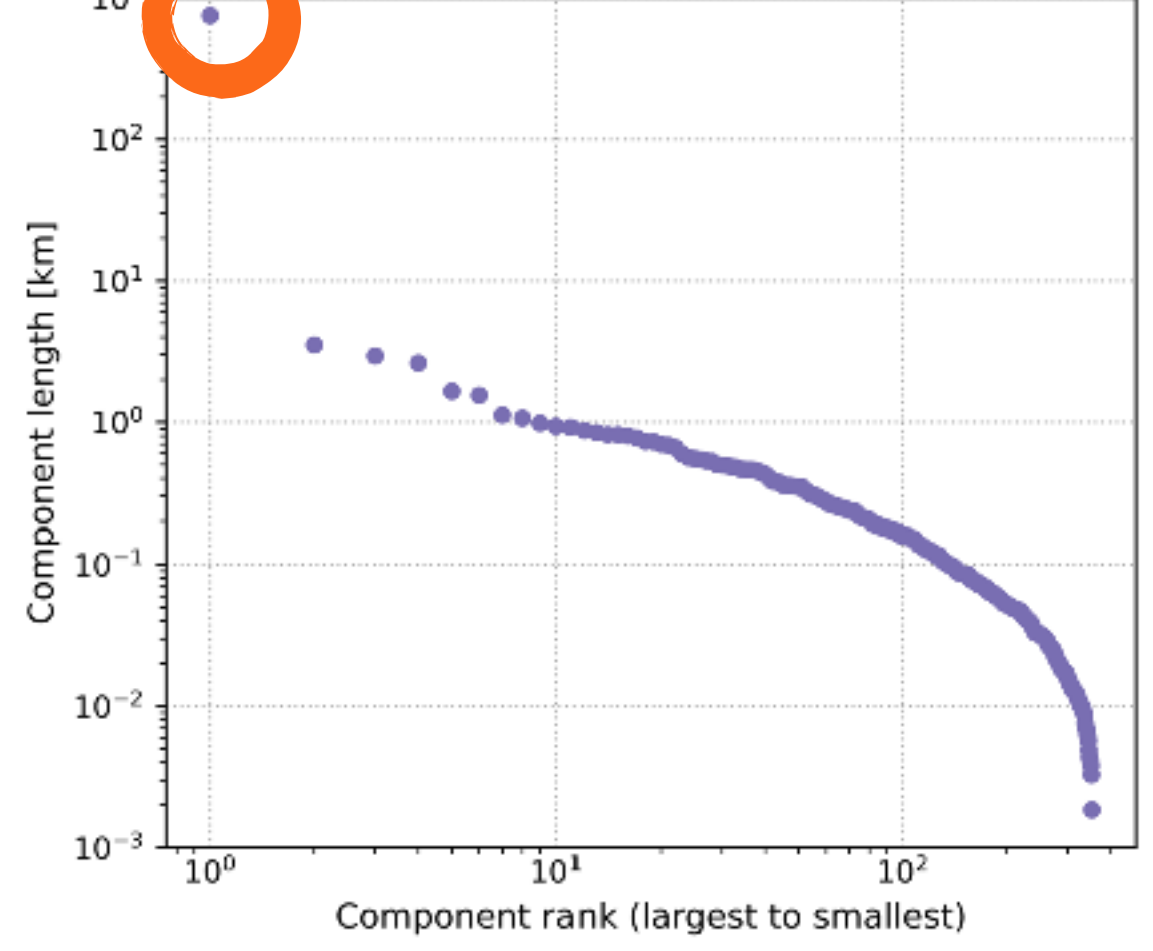
Copenhagen: OSM percent of cells reachable



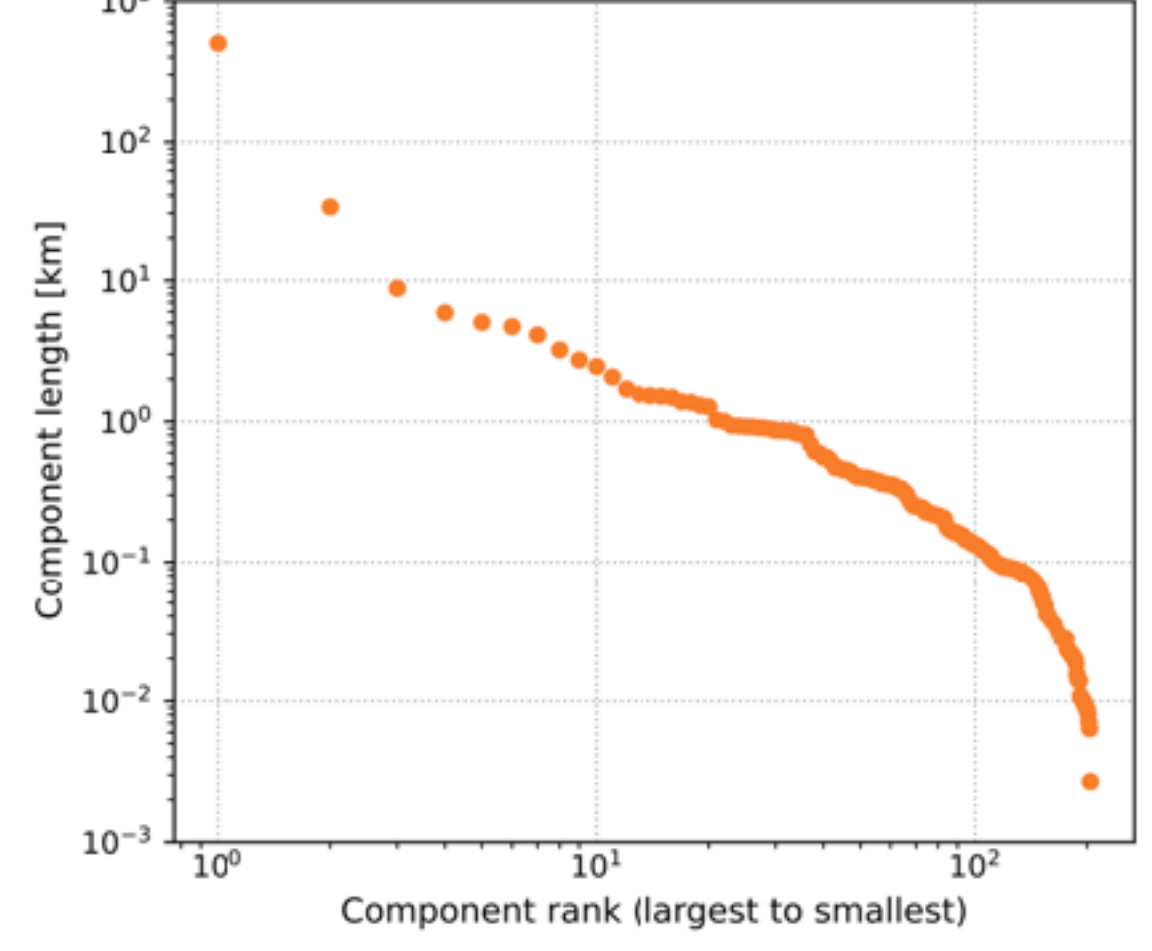
Copenhagen: GeoDanmark percent of cells reachable



Copenhagen: OSM component length distribution



Copenhagen: GeoDanmark component length distribution



Use cases of BikeDNA

Urban / regional / national planners

Researchers

OSM maintainers

Cycling advocates

There are still unsolved challenges

No ground truth



Key take aways

Data quality matters



Key take aways

Data quality matters

Quality data not a given

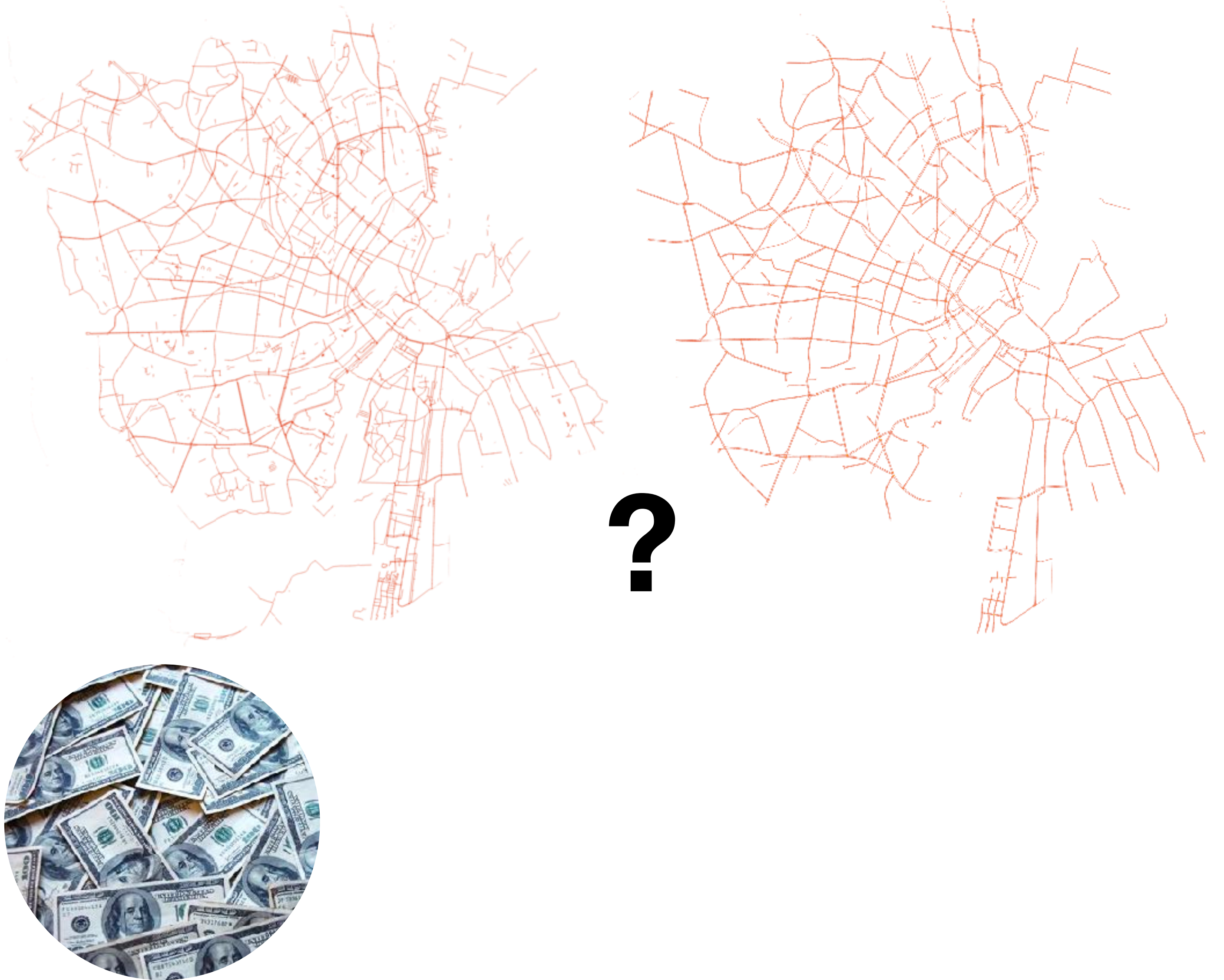


Key take aways

Data quality matters

Quality data not a given

Data (quality) is political



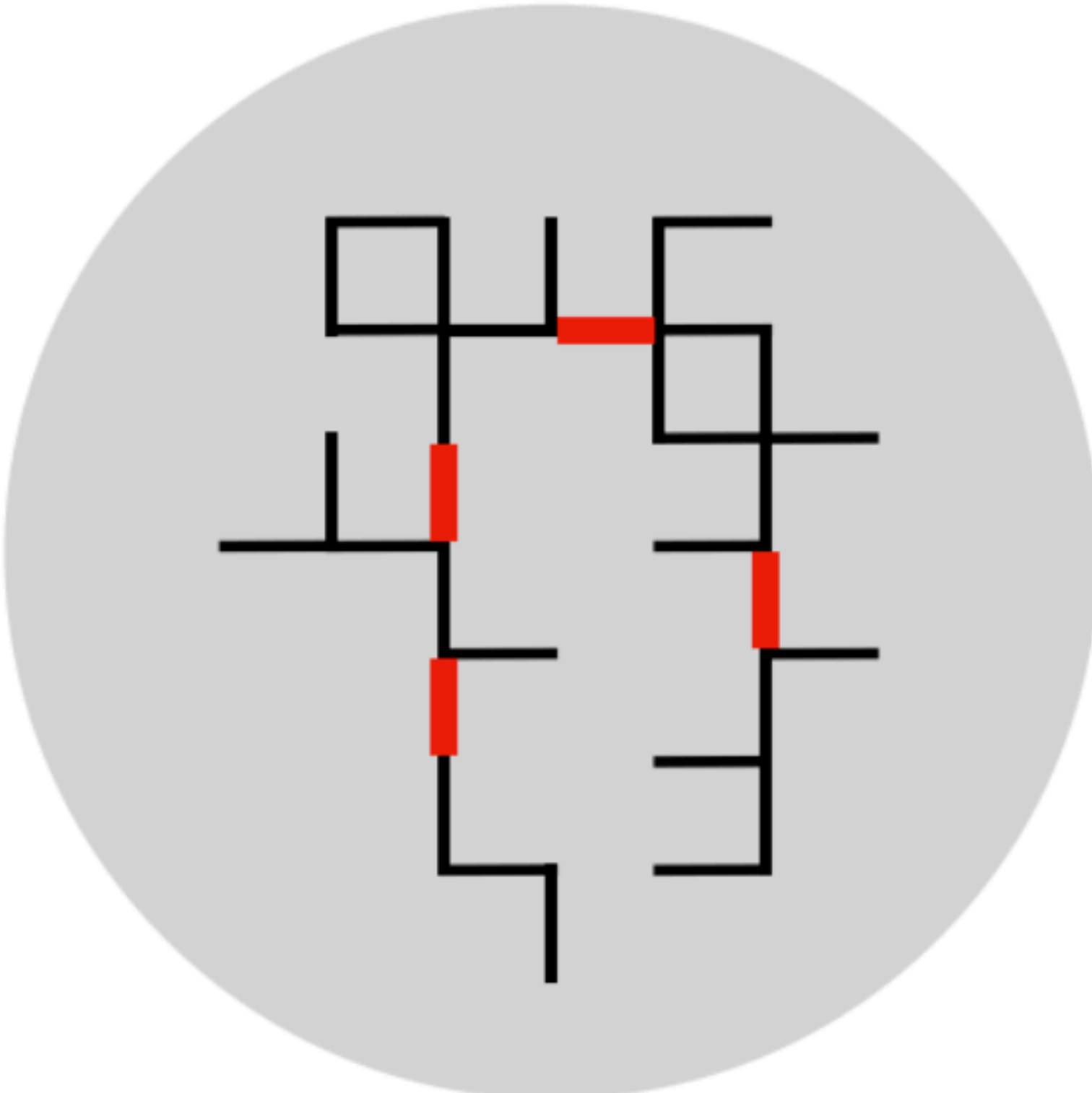
Different cities need different strategies

Most cities
Not developed



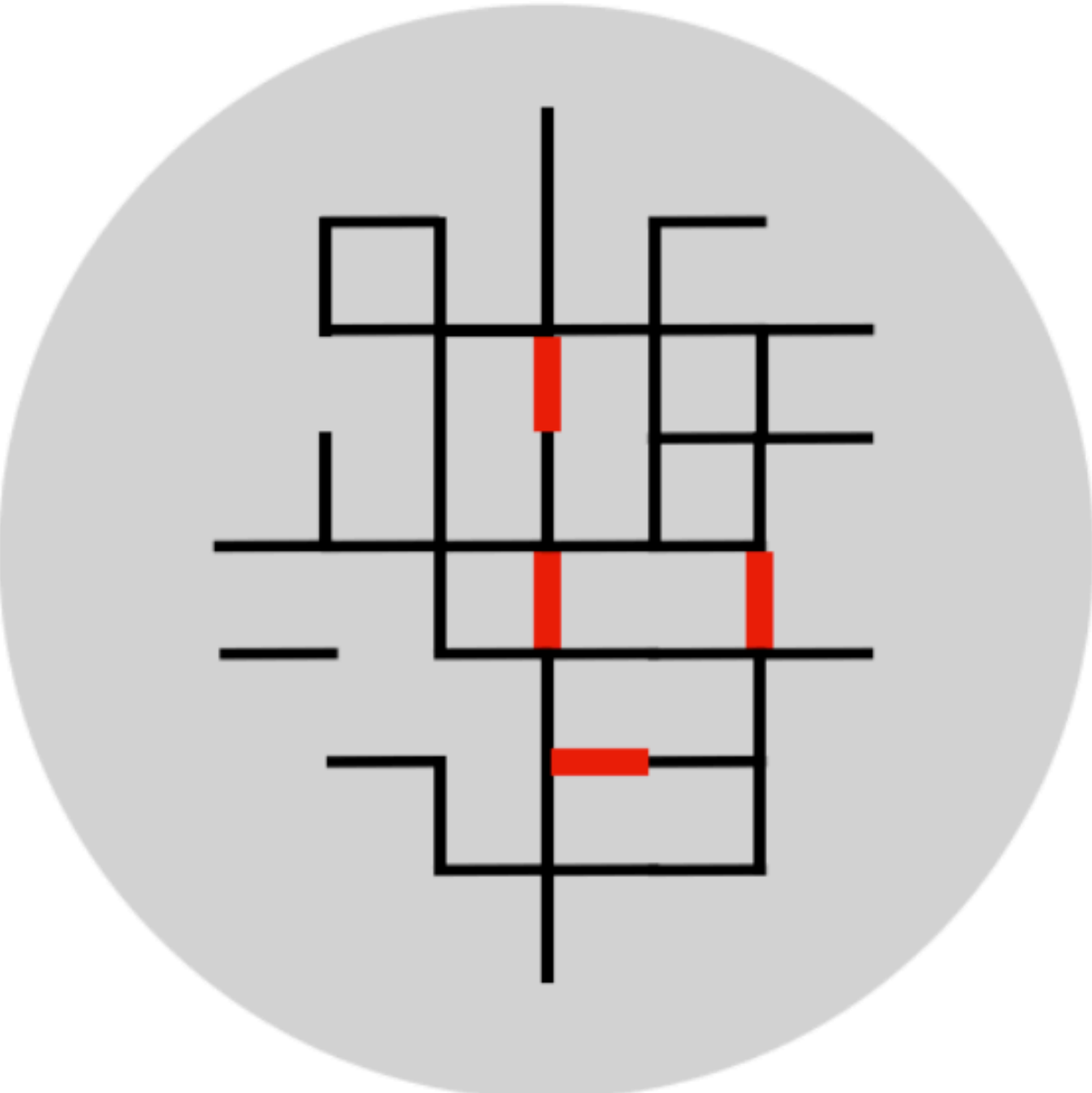
Grow from scratch
GrowBike.Net

Some cities
Developed but
disconnected



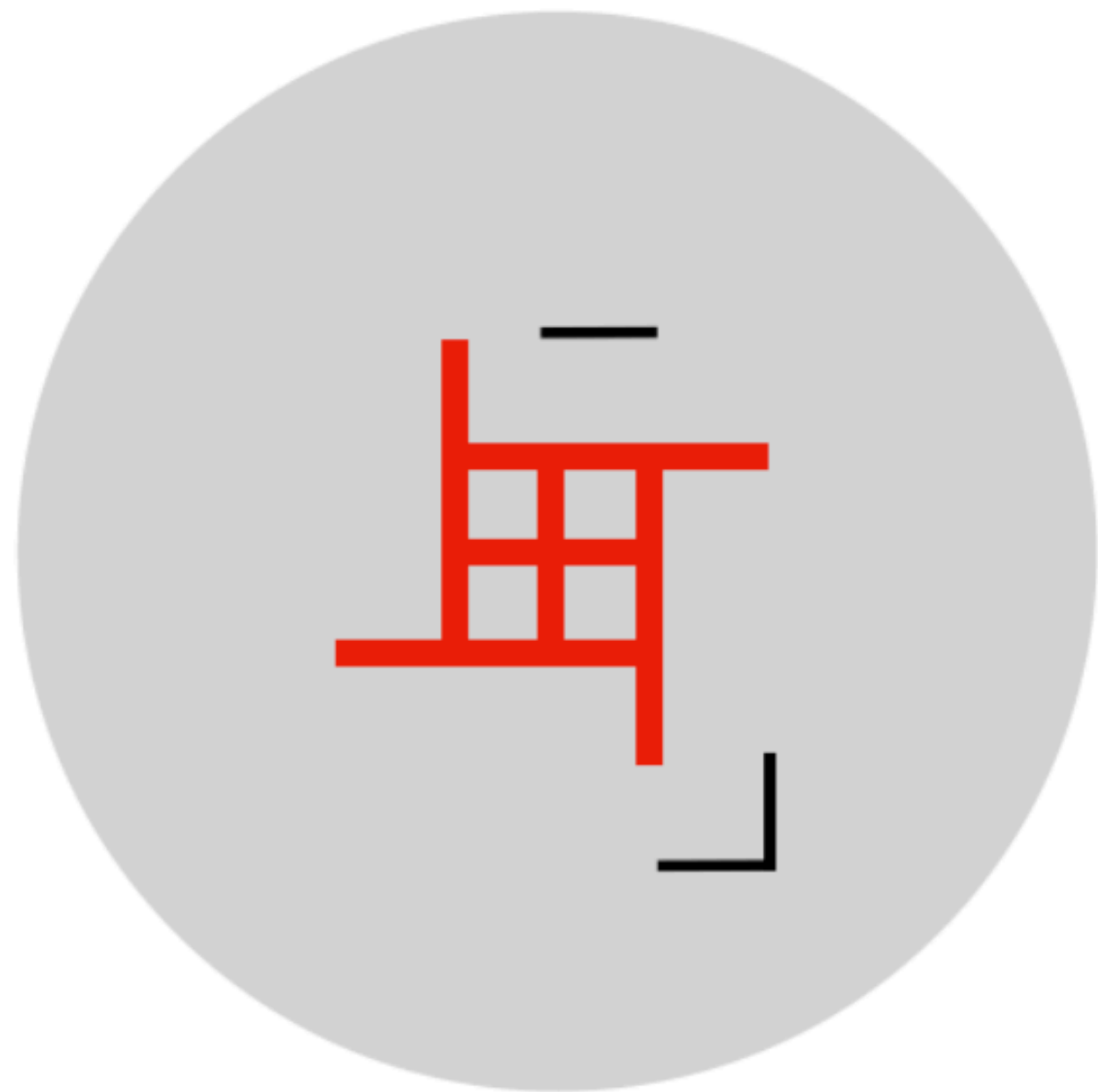
Connect components
LinkBike.Net

Few cities
Developed and
mostly connected



Find missing links
FixBike.Net

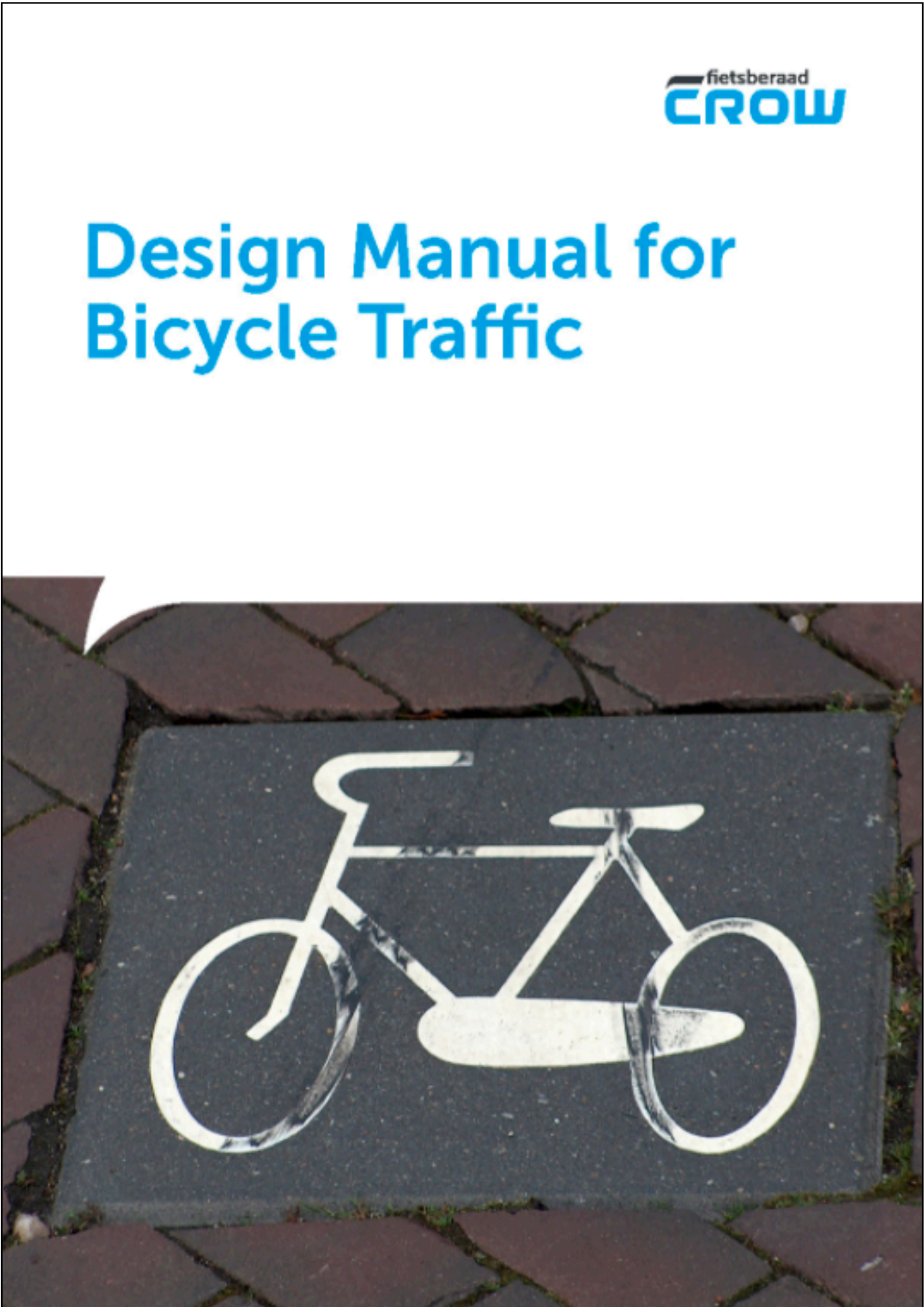
Most cities
Not developed



Grow from scratch
GrowBike.Net

Let's grow networks
from scratch

How to build bicycle infrastructure?



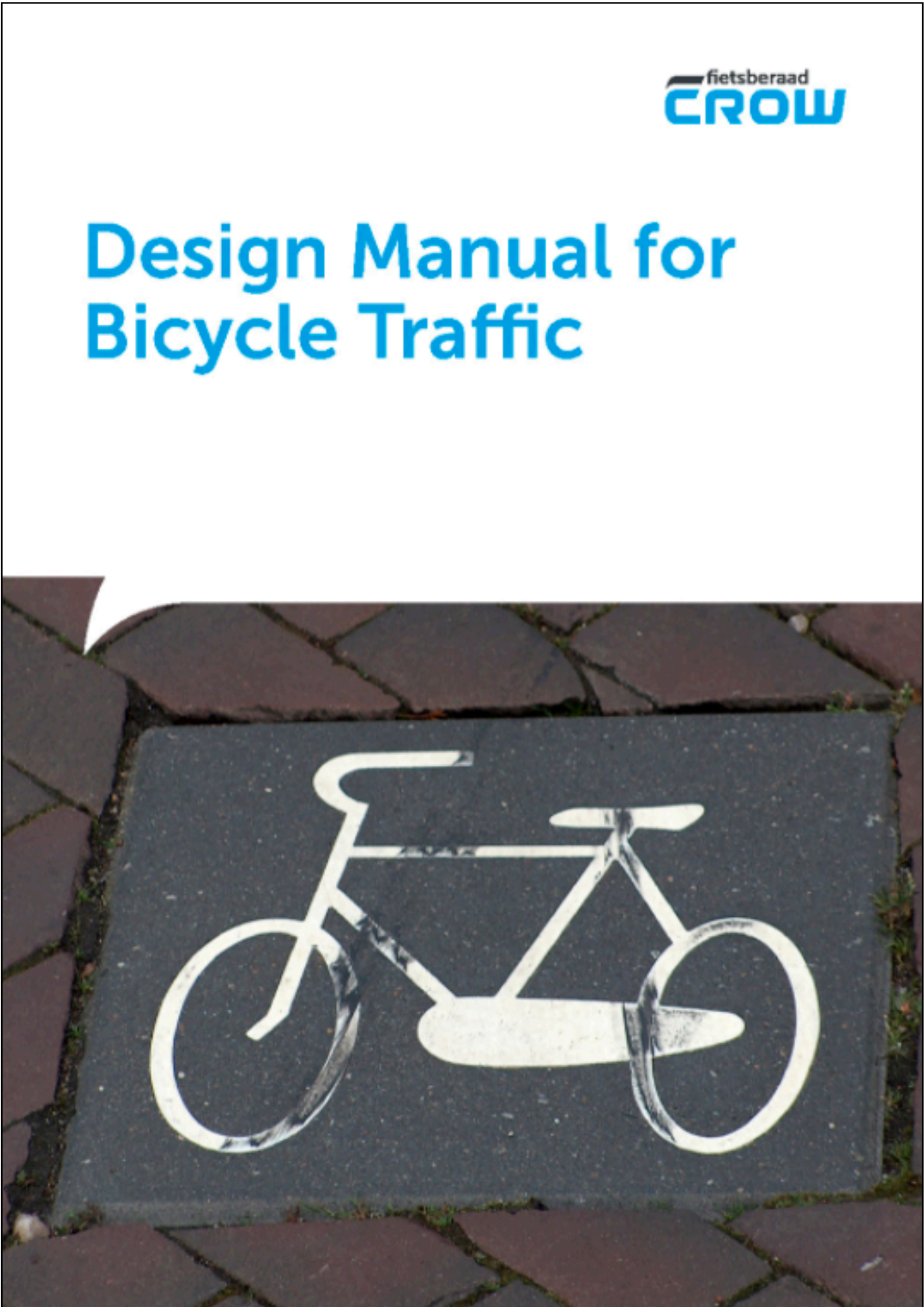
We have great planning guides.



NACTO



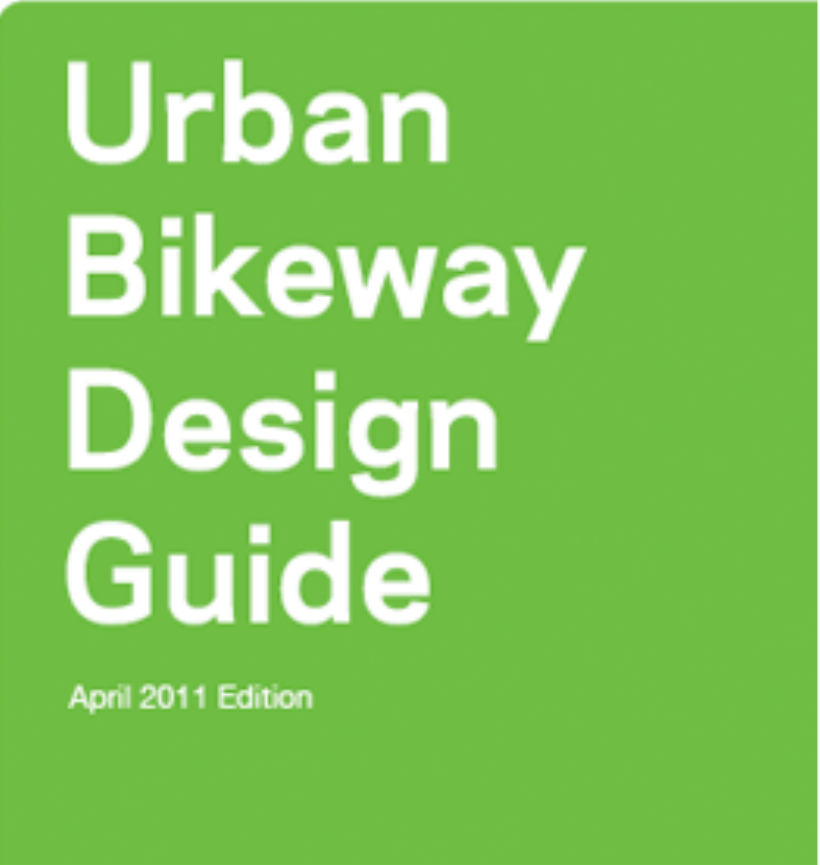
How to build bicycle infrastructure?



We have great planning guides.



NACTO

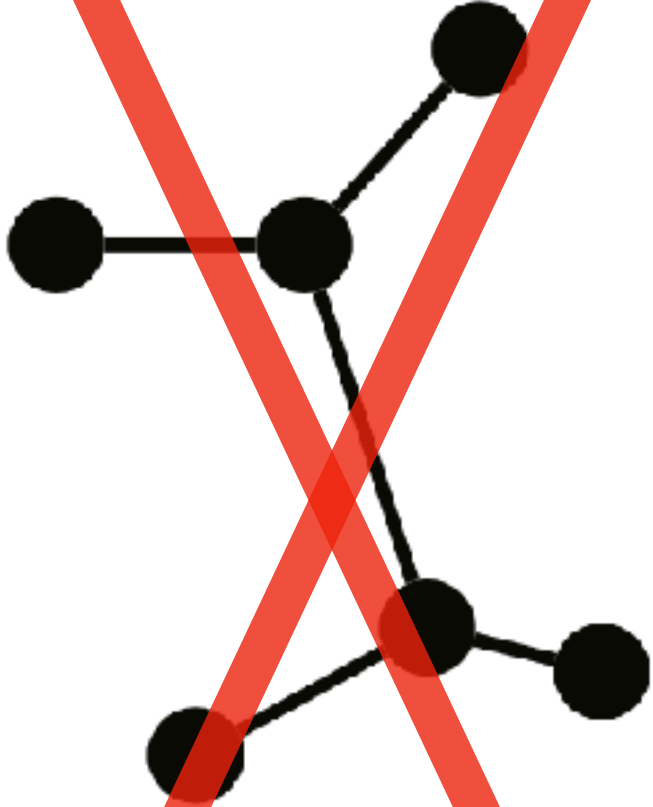


But no knowledge on the fundamental topological limitations of network growth.

Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

Connectedness & Resilience

~~Minimum spanning tree~~

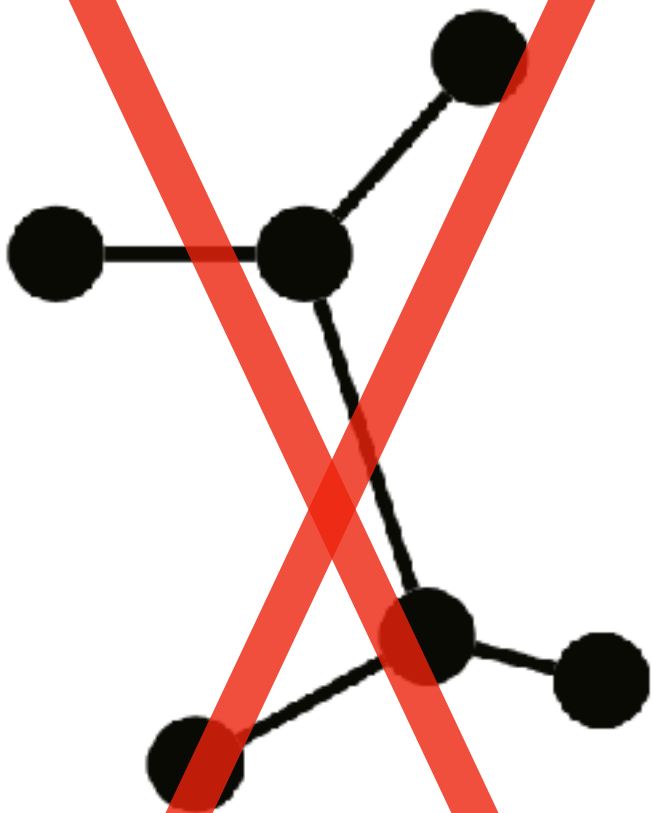


~~Investor's optimum~~

Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

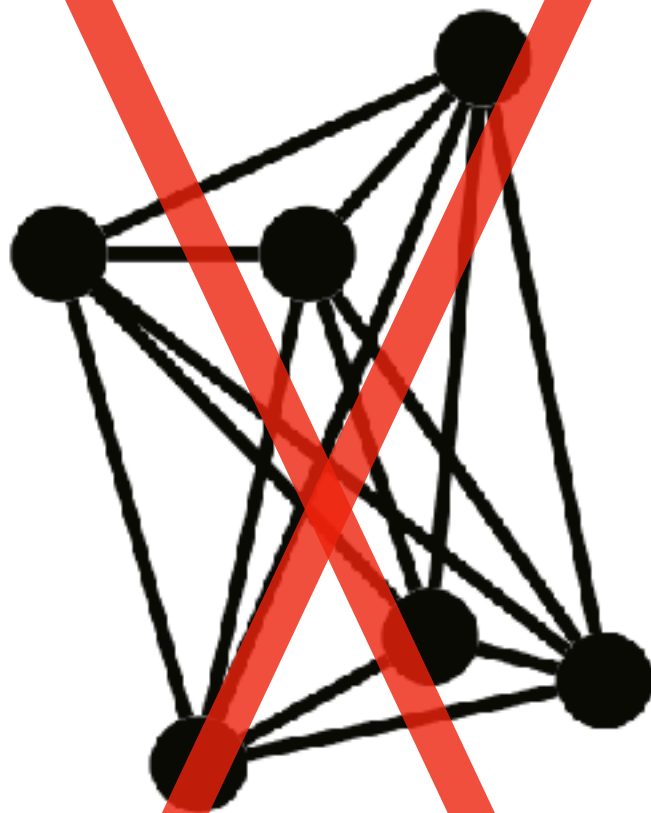
Connectedness & Resilience

Minimum spanning tree



Investor's optimum

Fully connected

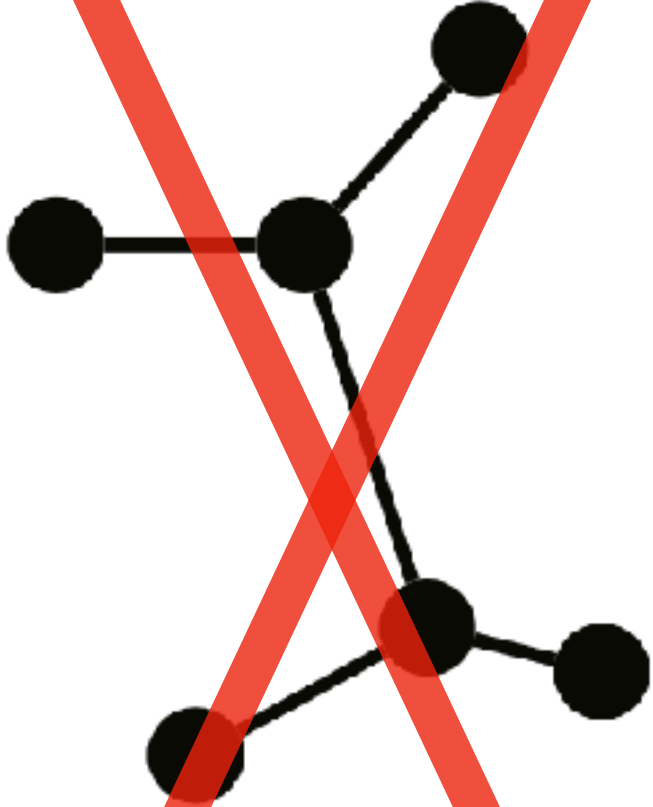


Traveler's optimum

Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

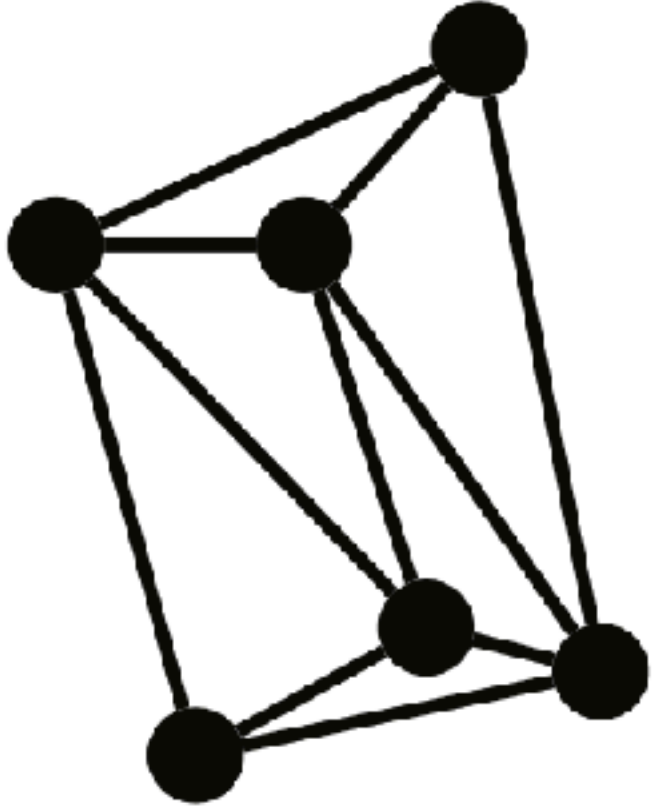
Connectedness & Resilience

~~Minimum spanning tree~~



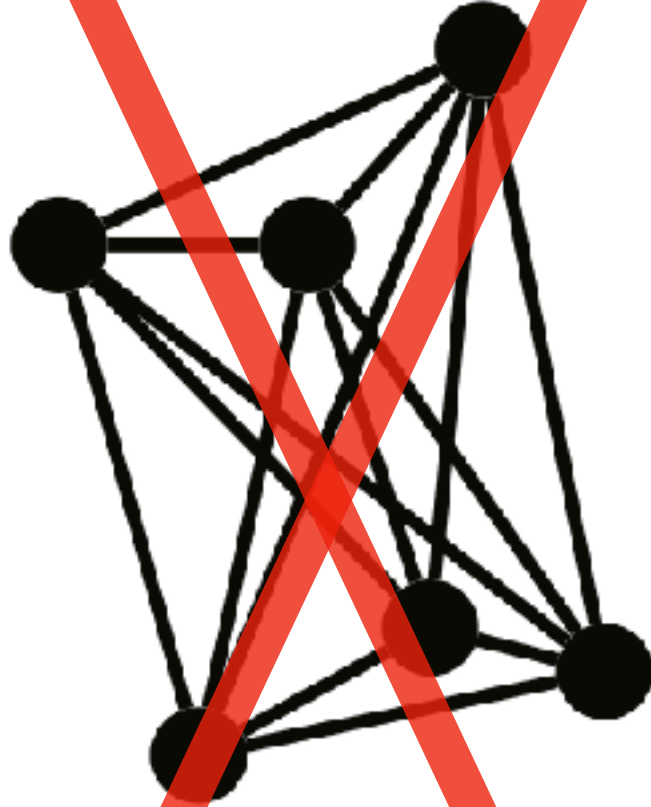
~~Investor's optimum~~

Triangulation



Cohesive planar network

~~Fully connected~~



~~Traveler's optimum~~

Economic

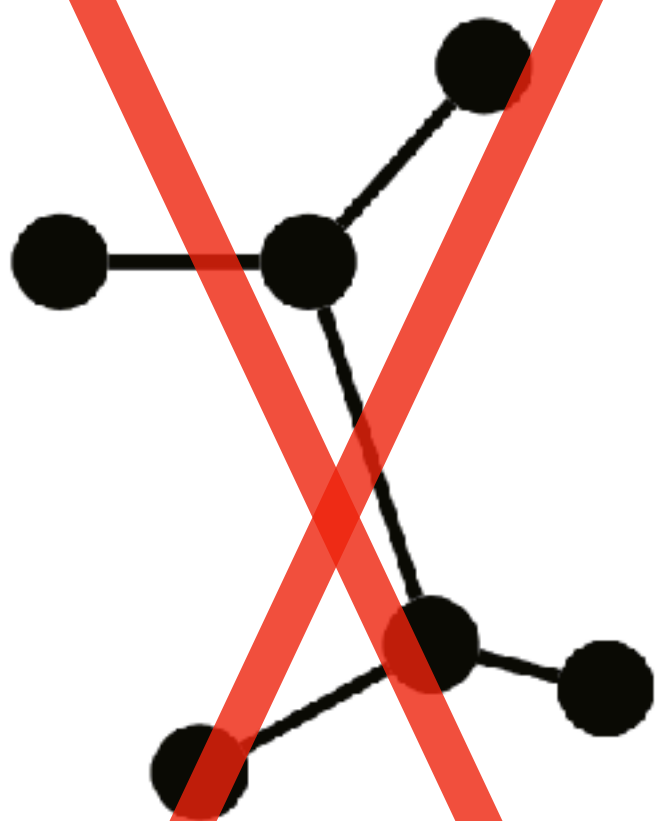
Resilient

Inspired by CROW, we want a **cohesive** network

Connectedness & Resilience

& Coverage

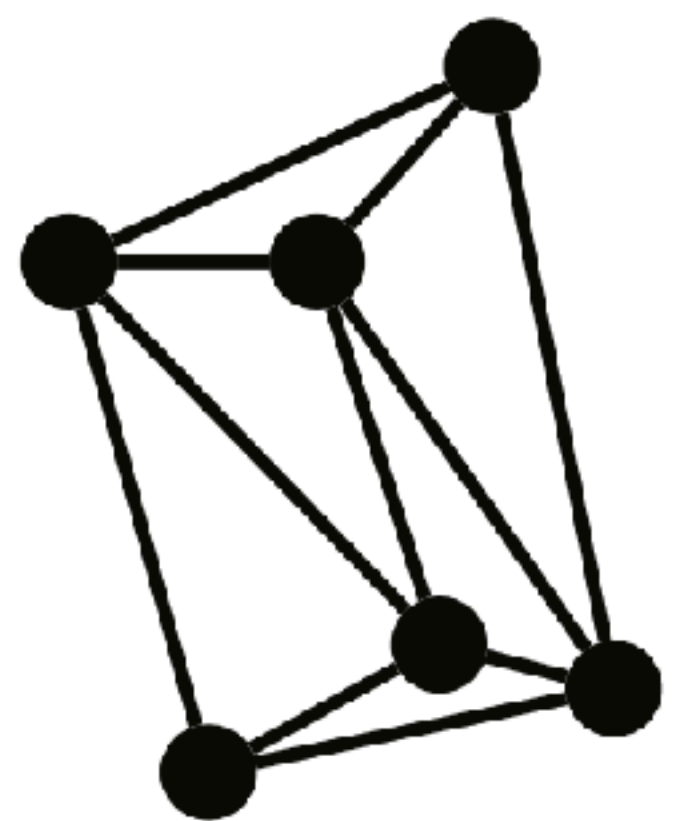
~~Minimum spanning tree~~



~~Investor's optimum~~

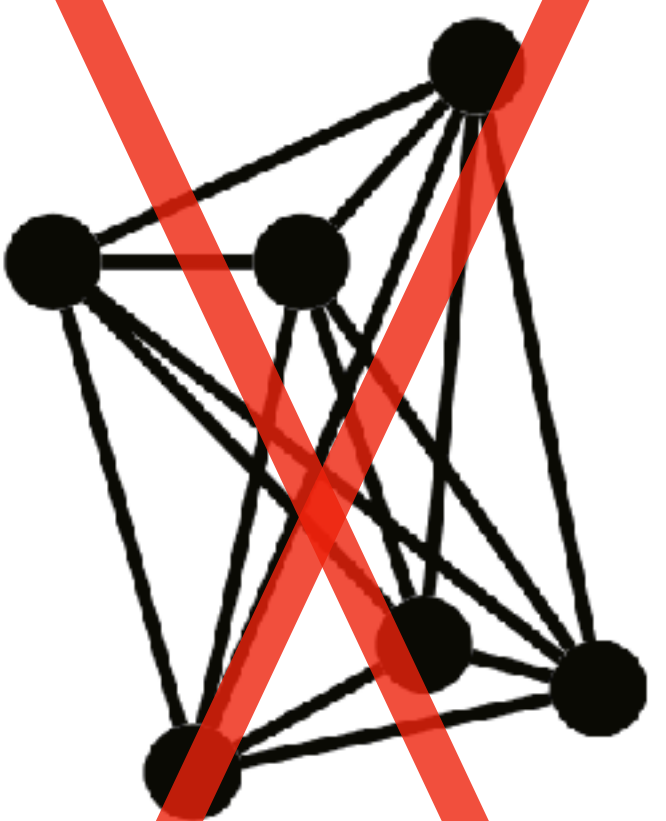
Economic

Triangulation



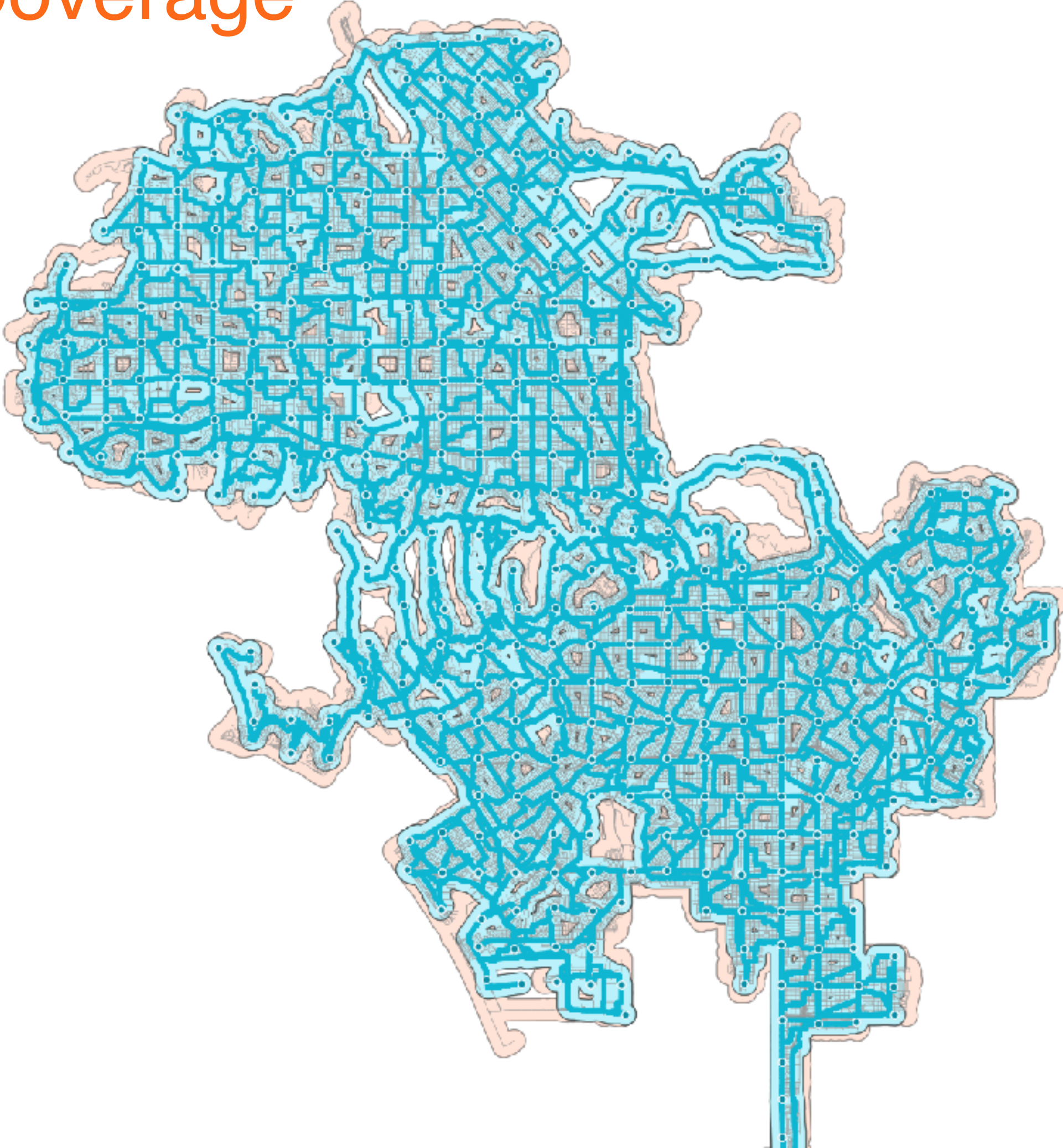
Cohesive planar network

~~Fully connected~~



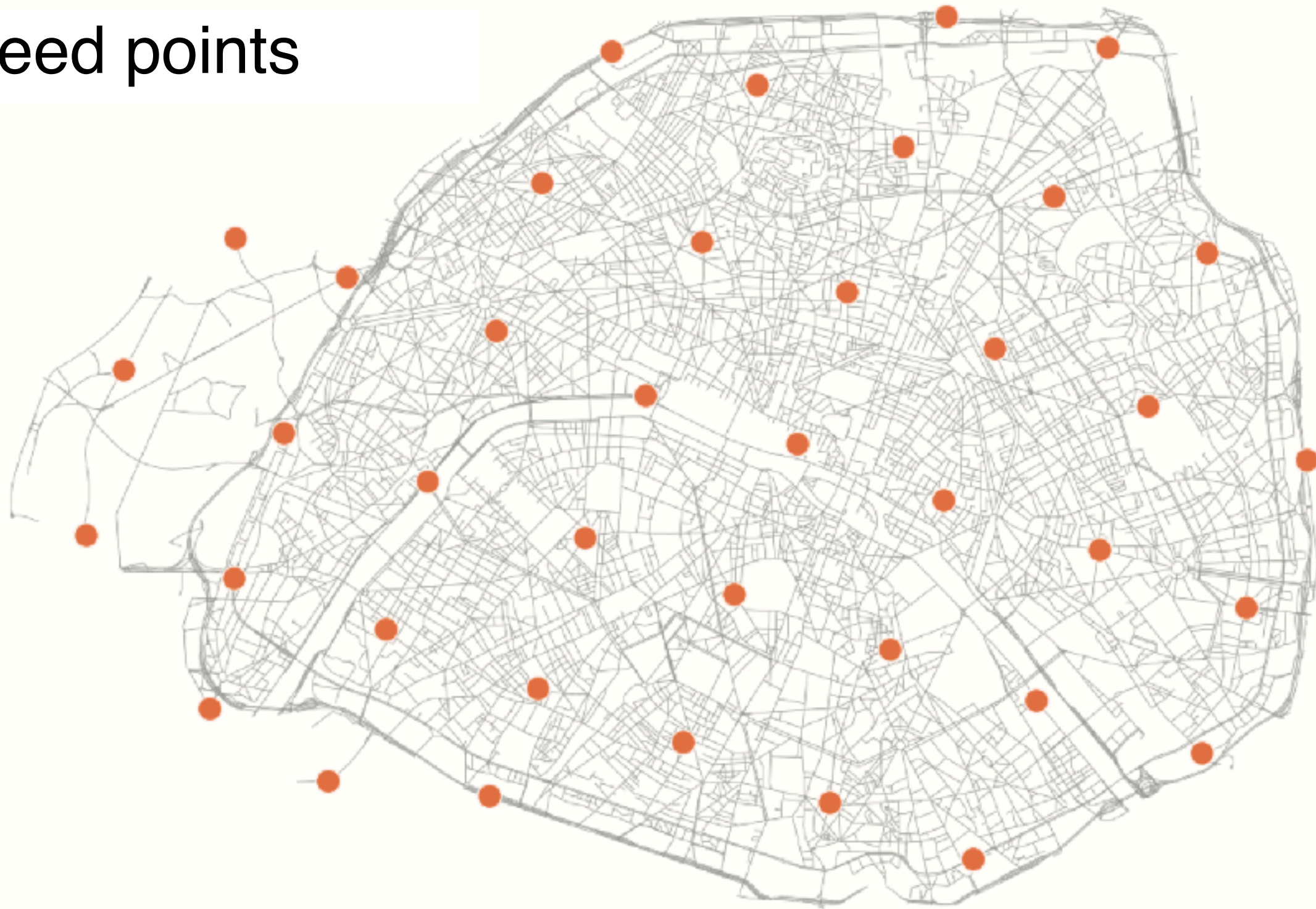
~~Traveler's optimum~~

Resilient

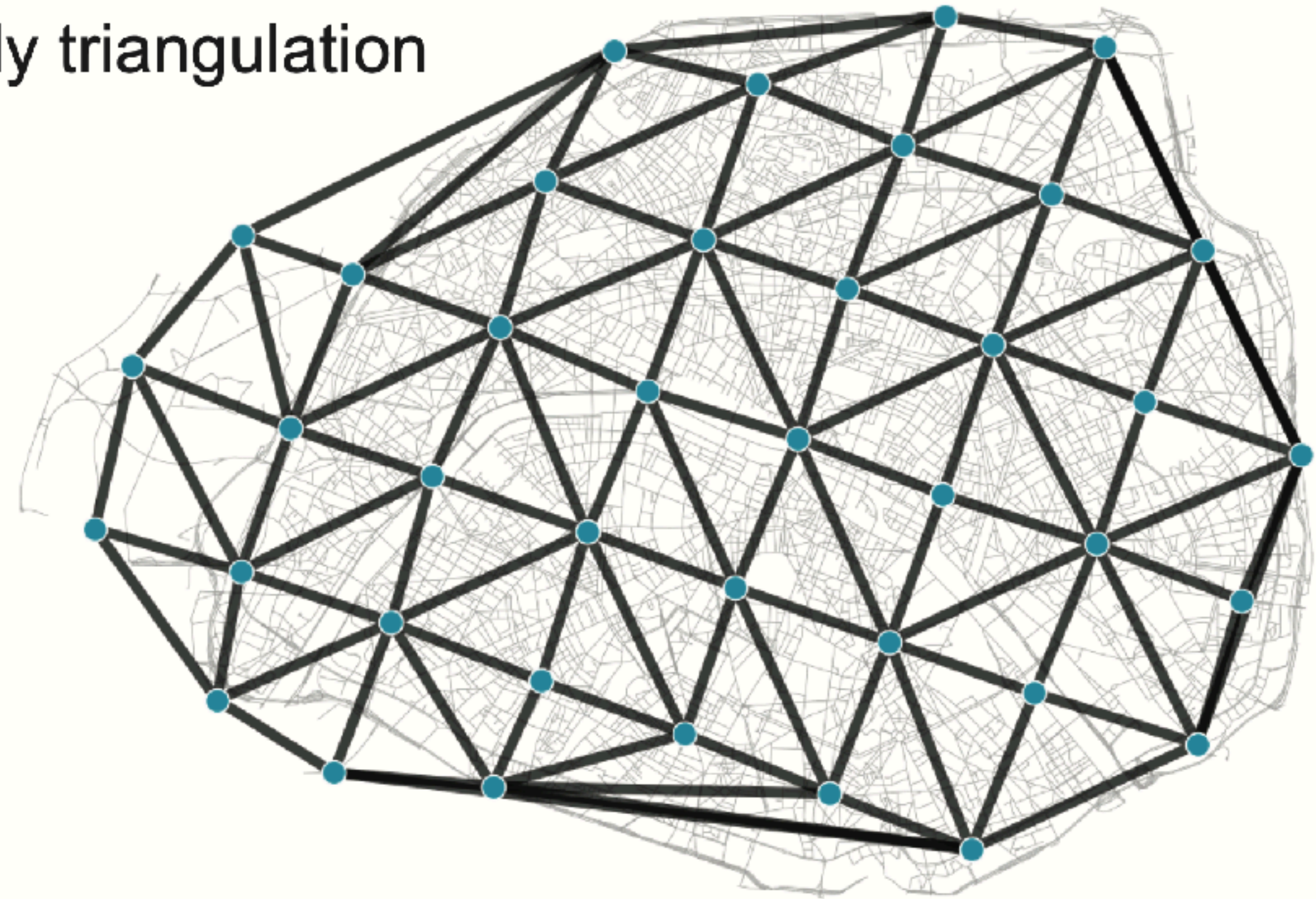


We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

1) Seed points



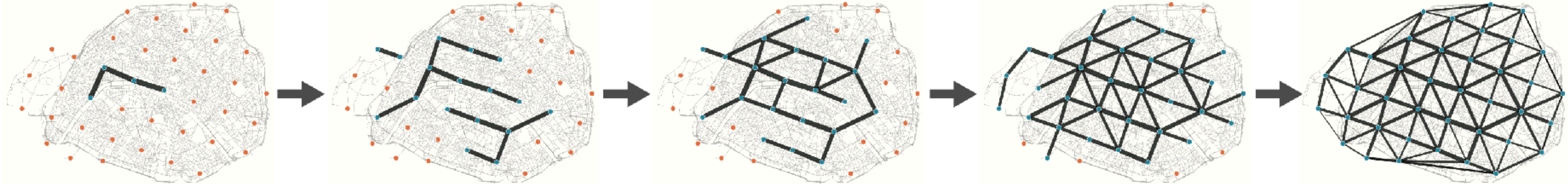
2) Greedy triangulation



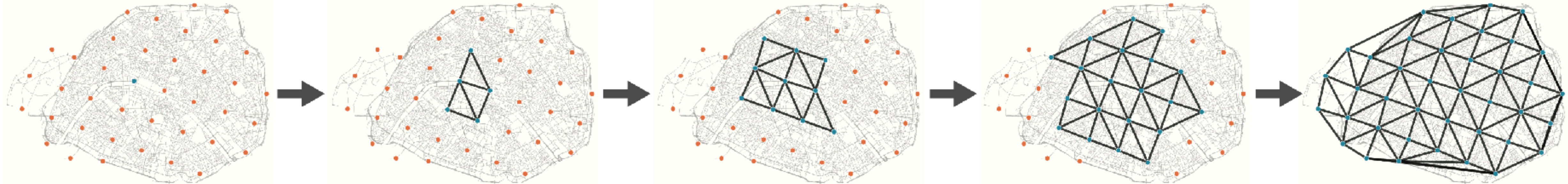
We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

3) Order by growth strategy

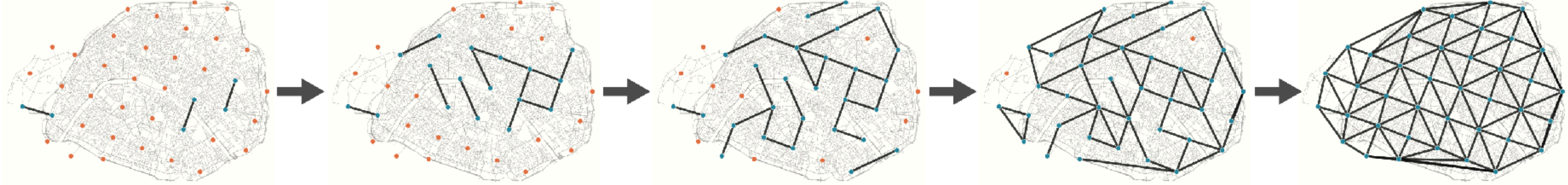
Betweenness



Closeness



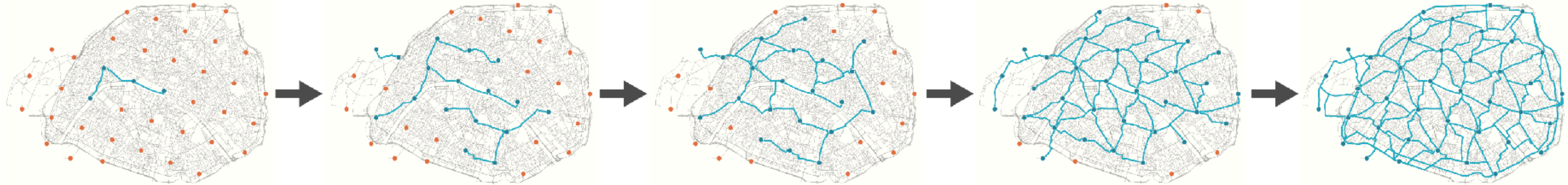
Random



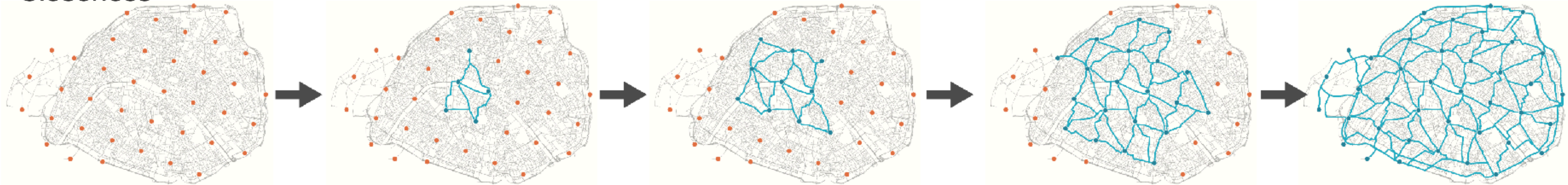
We build a greedy triangulation between points of interest

4) Route on street network

Betweenness



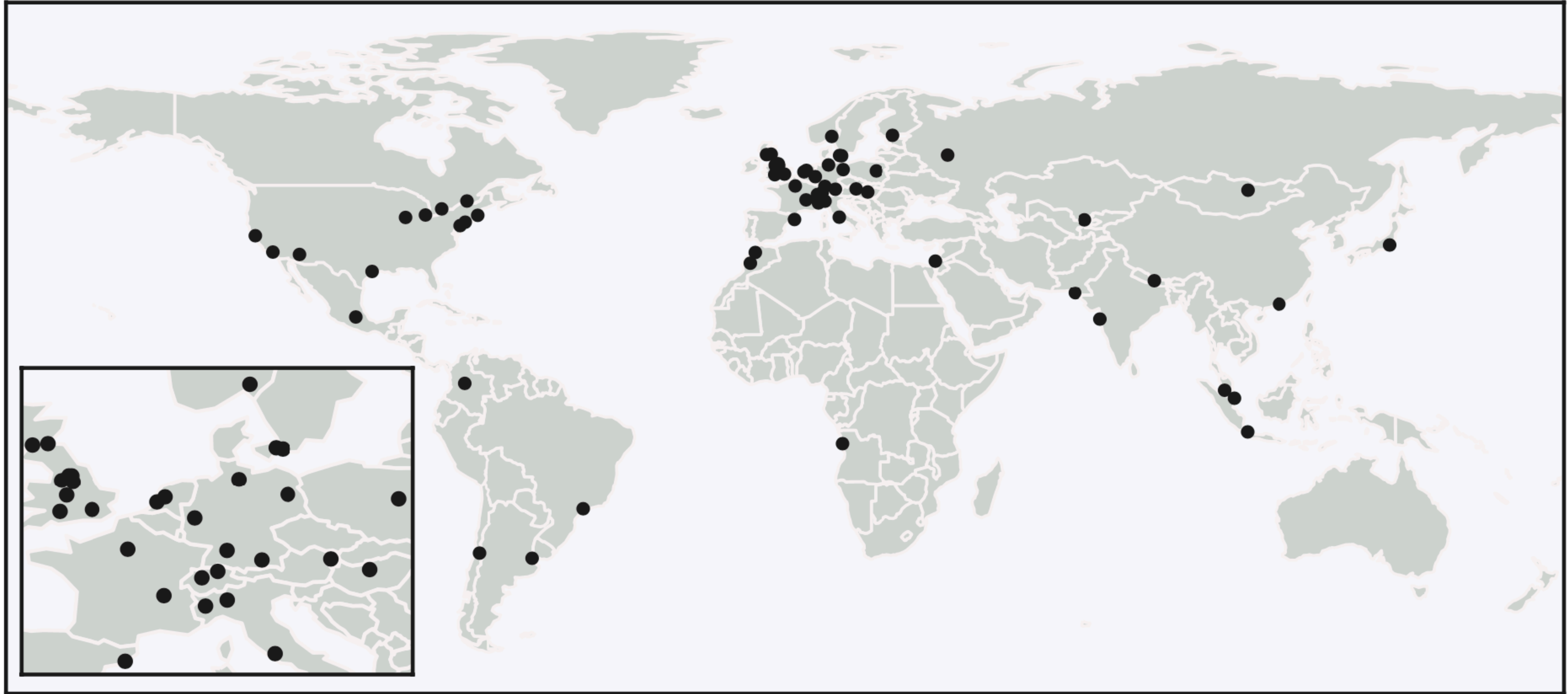
Closeness



Random

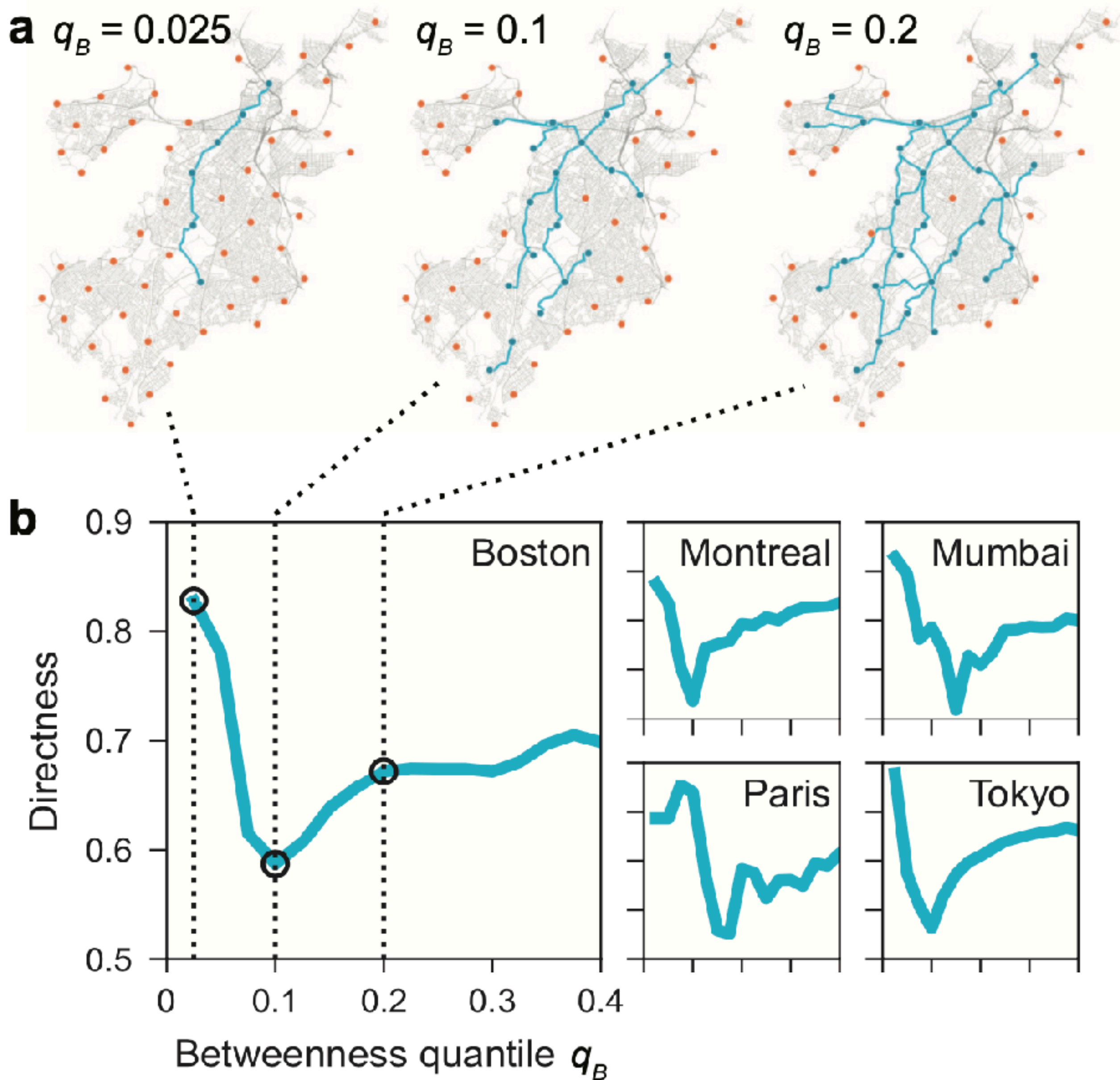


We explore 62 cities



Result 1: Investments need to surpass a **critical threshold**

The pieces need to connect and to form cycles



Policy implication 1: **Invest persistently!**



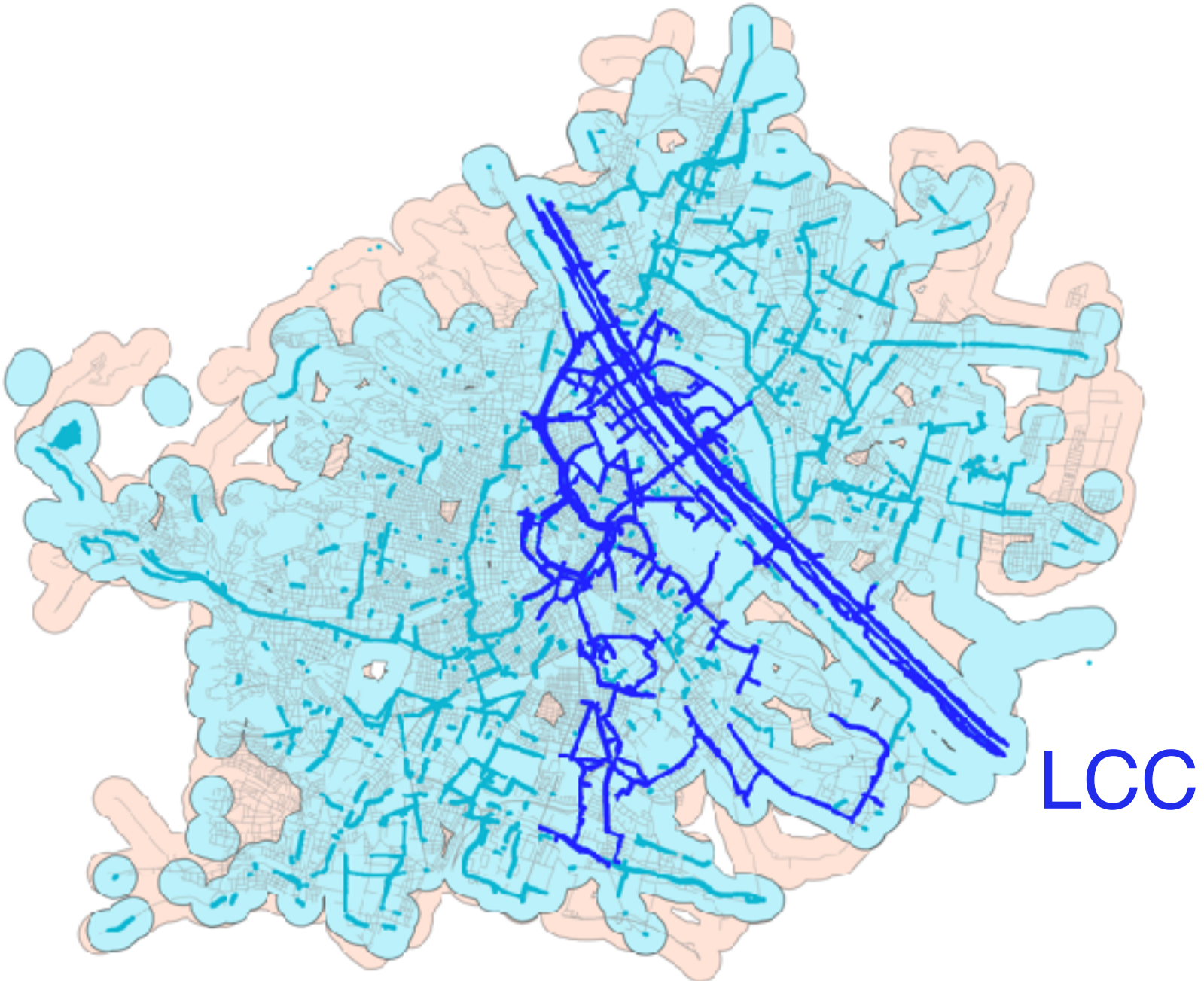
Brent Toderian ✓ @BrentToderian · Jul 30



My real advice for ambitious municipal elected leaders on building a safe, connected network of REAL (not painted lines or sharrows) bike infrastructure — **direct your staff to do ALL of the work that you're currently planning to build over the next 5-10 years, ALL IN ONE YEAR.**

Result 2: It's not a network's length that matters but how you grow it

At same length, we could do much better



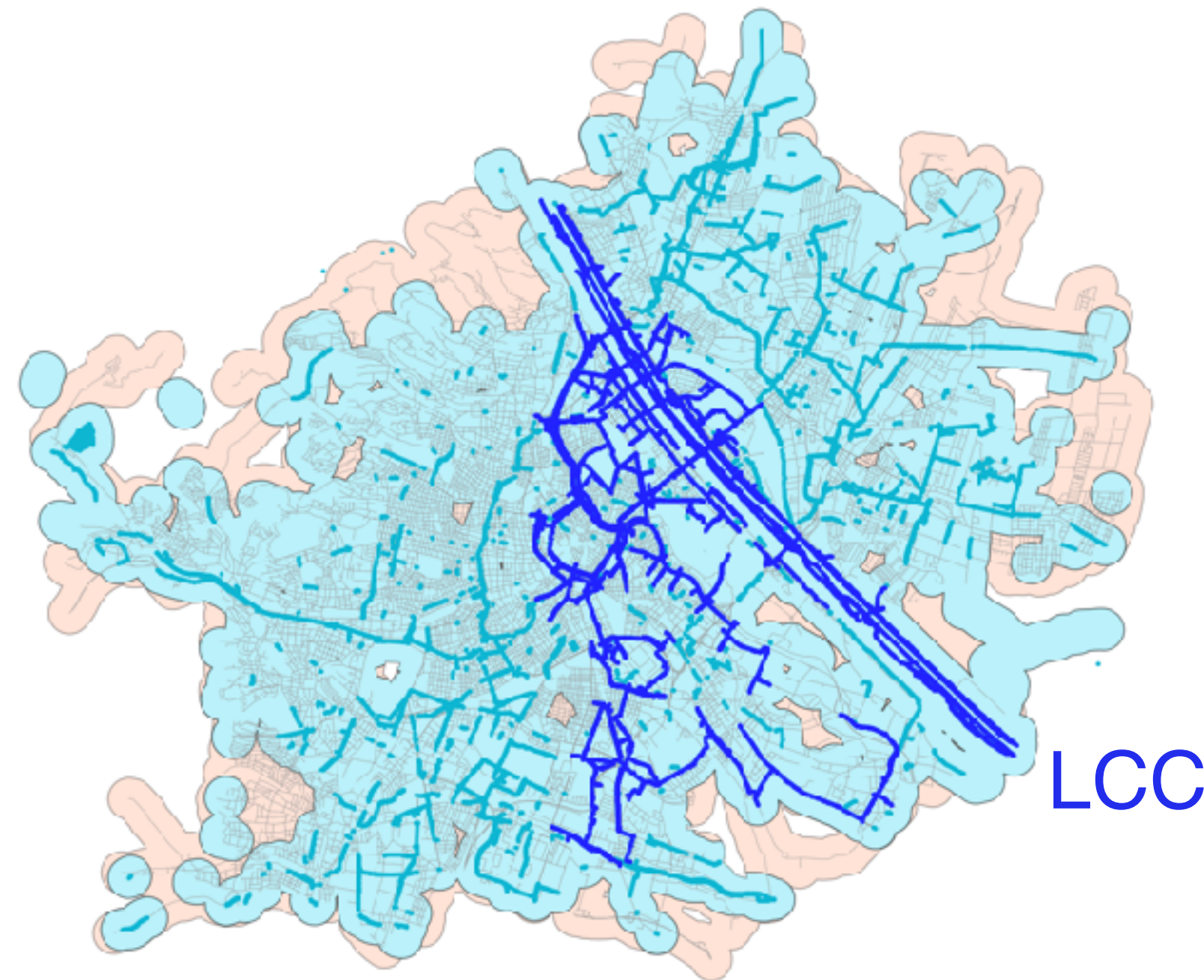
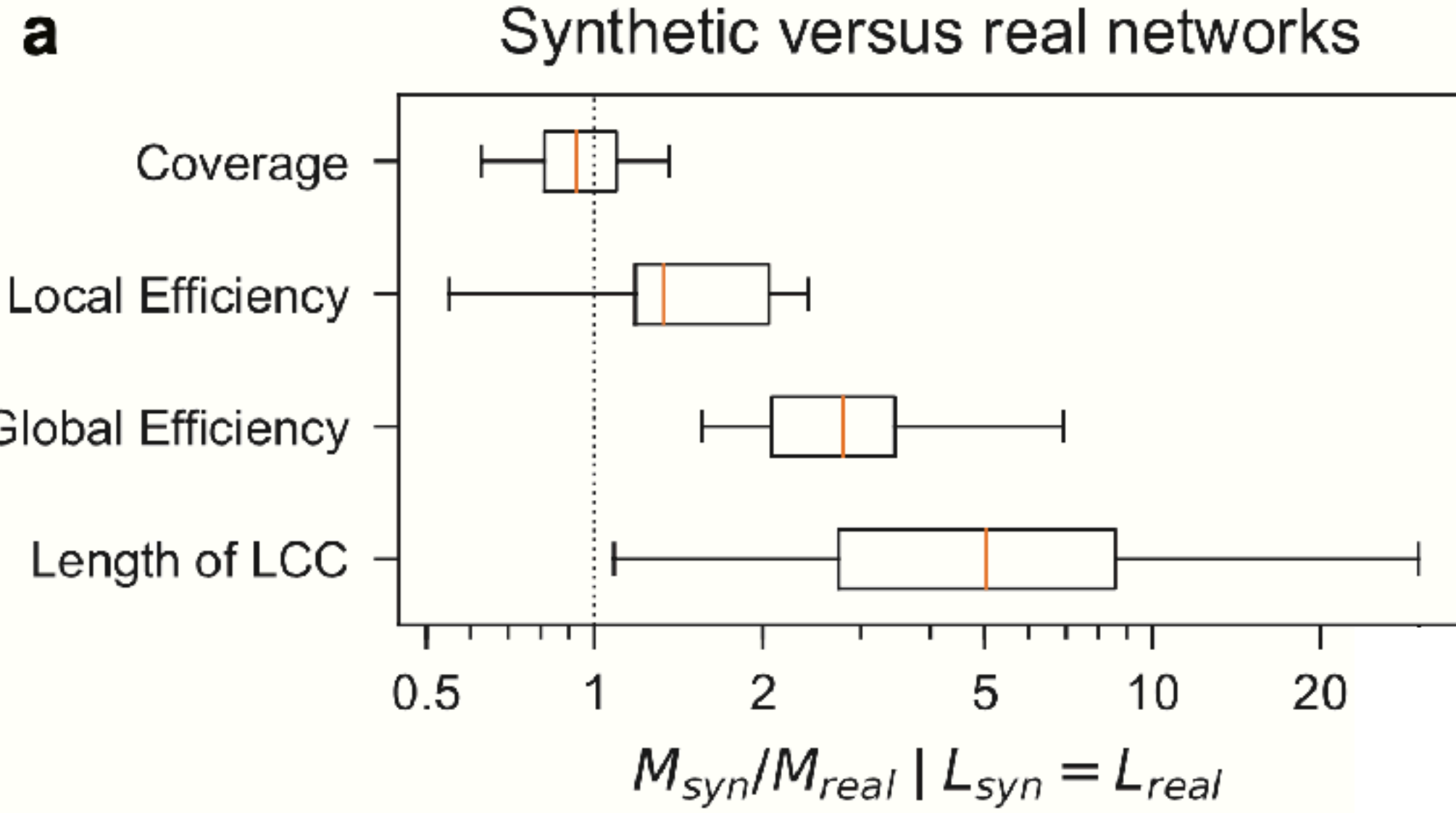
Real Vienna



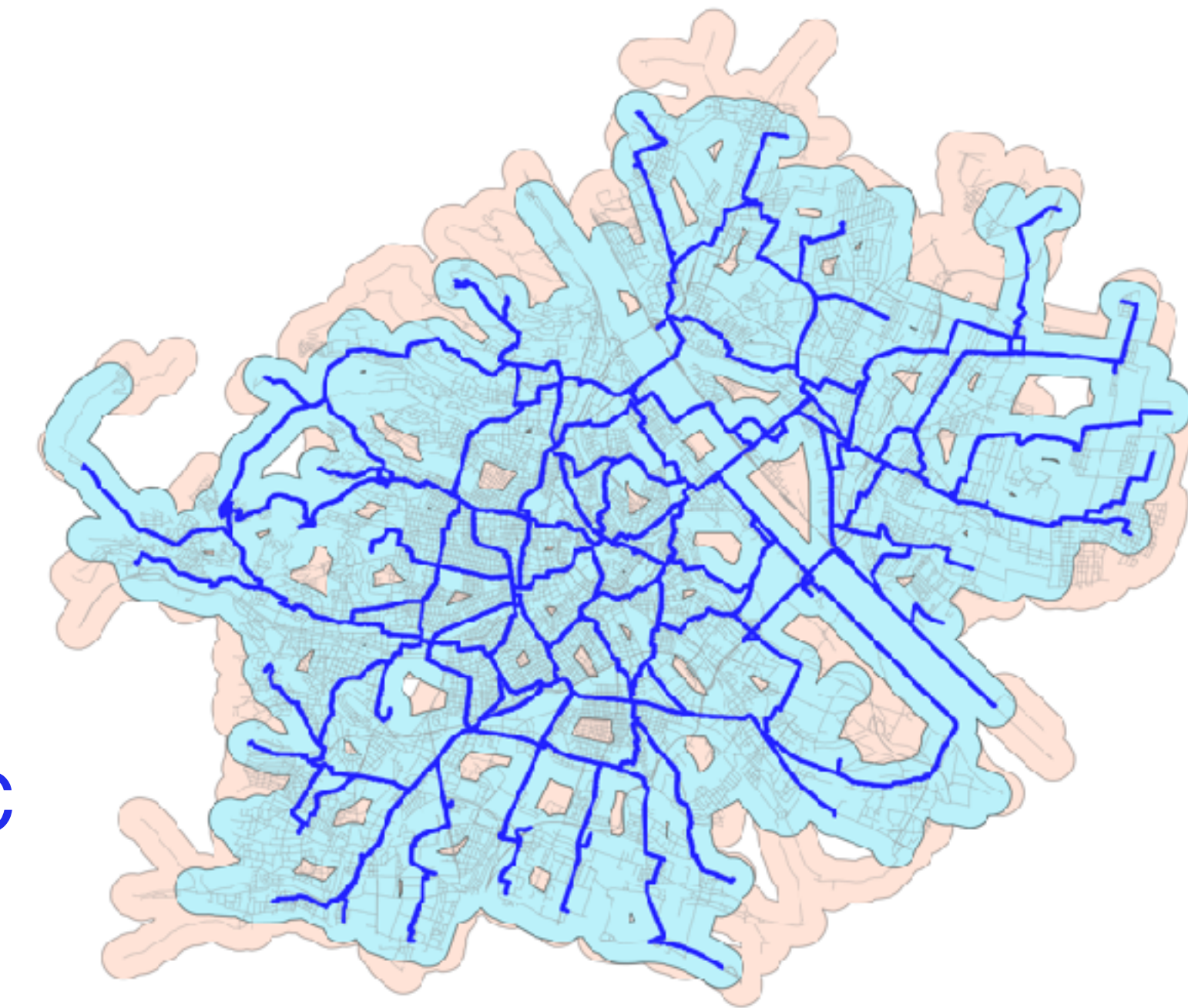
Synthetic Vienna

Result 2: It's not a network's length that matters but how you grow it

At same length, we could do much better



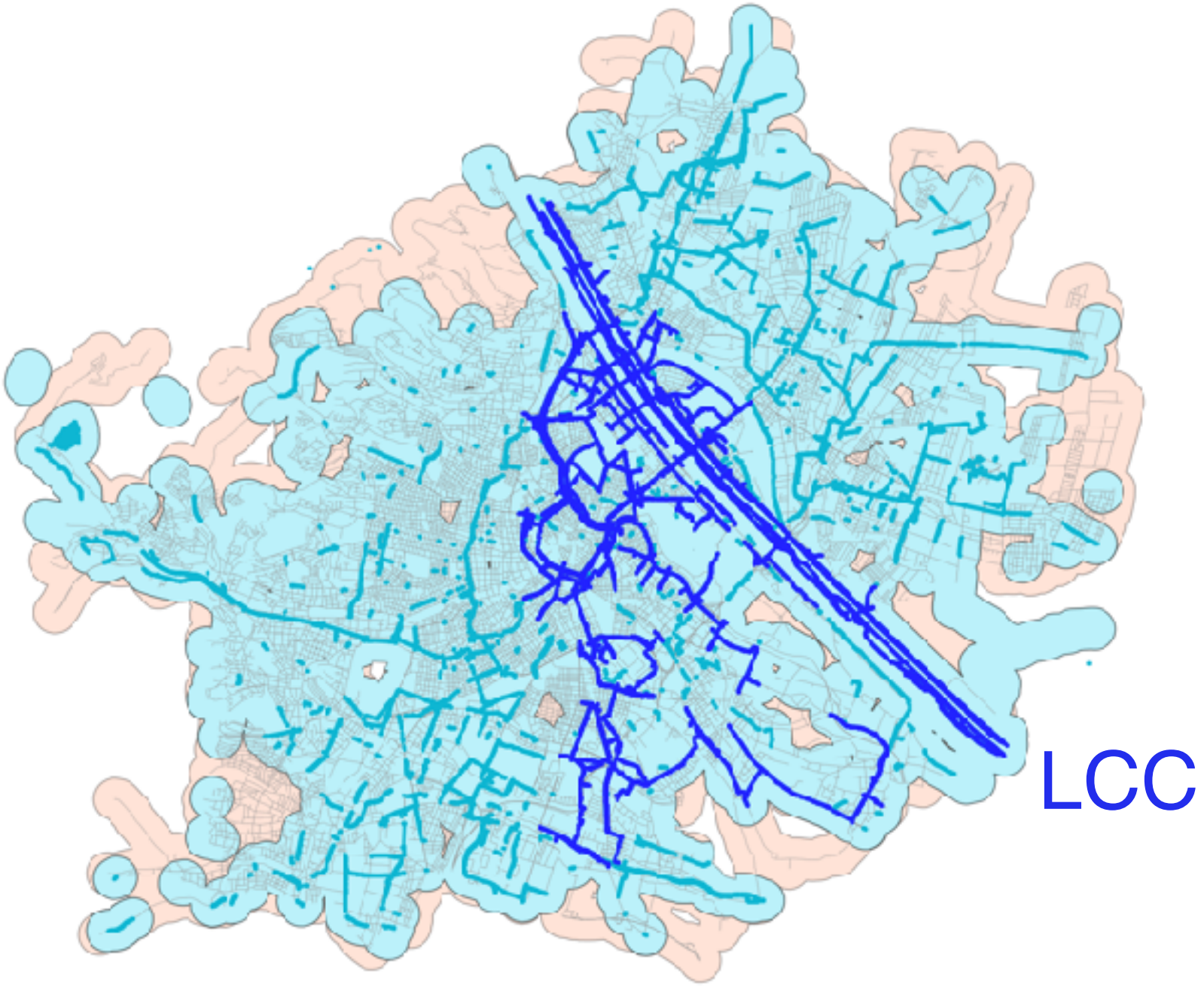
Real Vienna



Synthetic Vienna

Policy implication 2: Strategy matters: **Build for the whole city**

Avoid "random-like",
piecewise growth

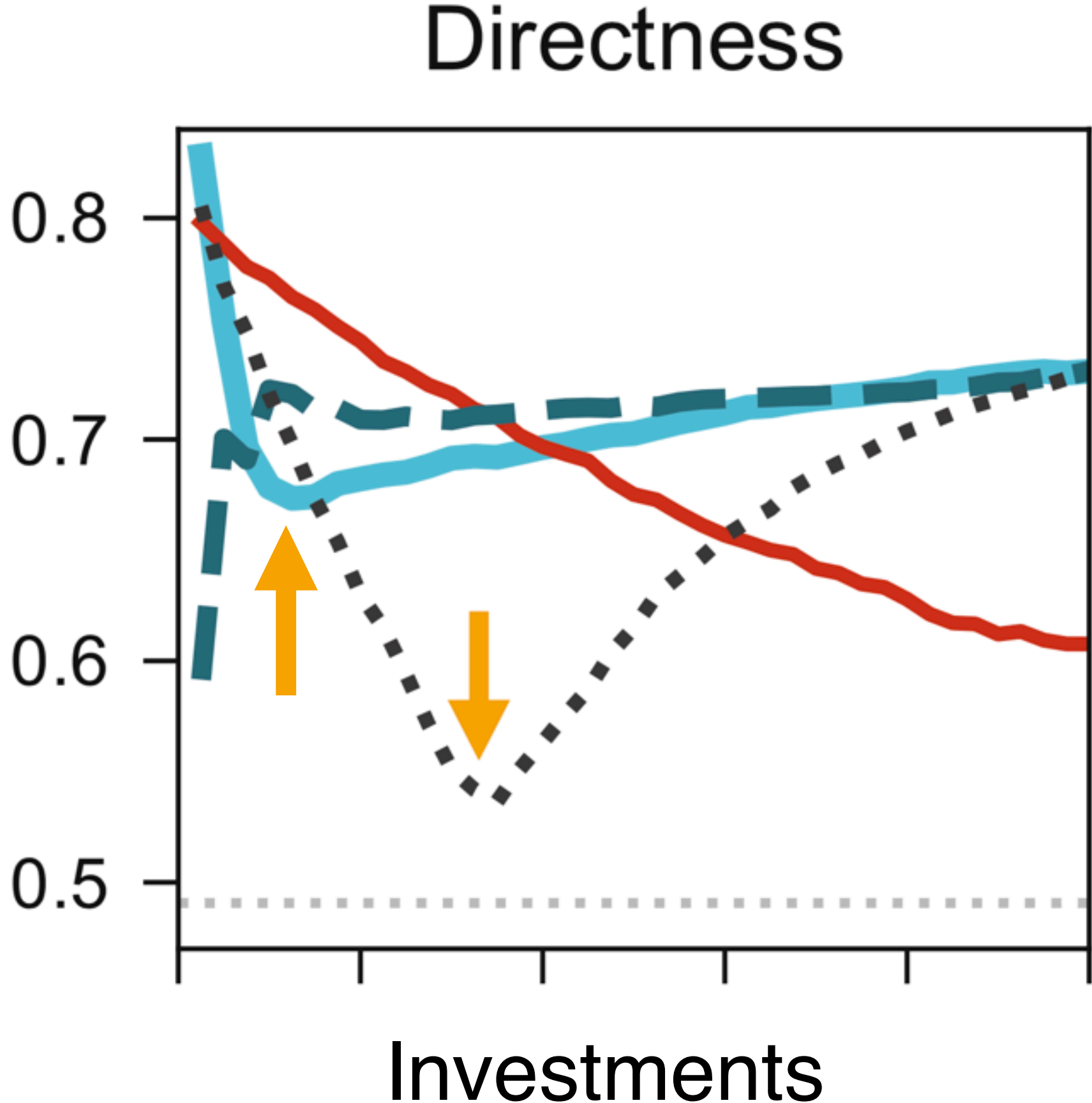


Real Vienna

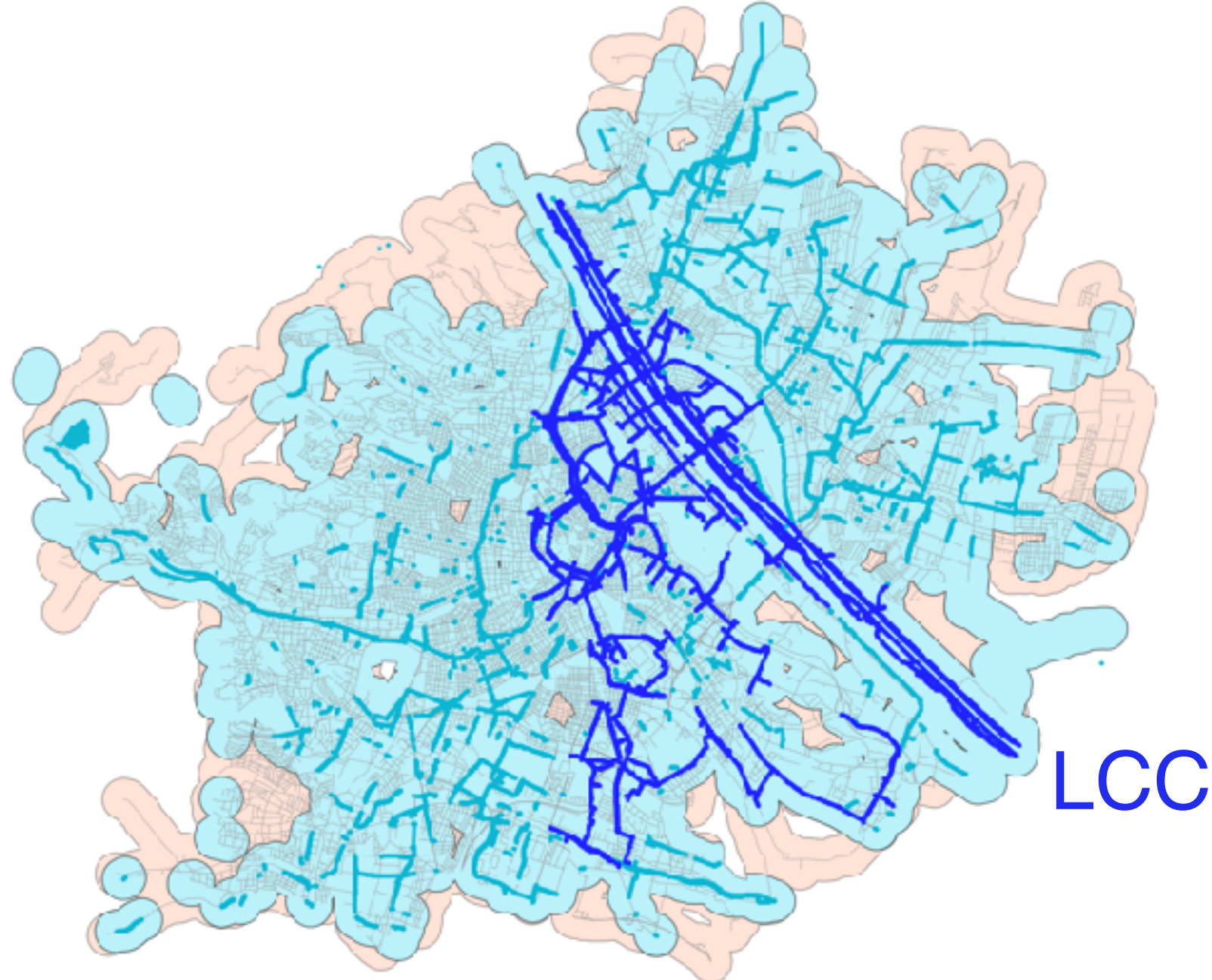


Synthetic Vienna

Policy implication 2: Strategy matters: Build for the whole city



Random growth needs 3x the investments than a global strategy

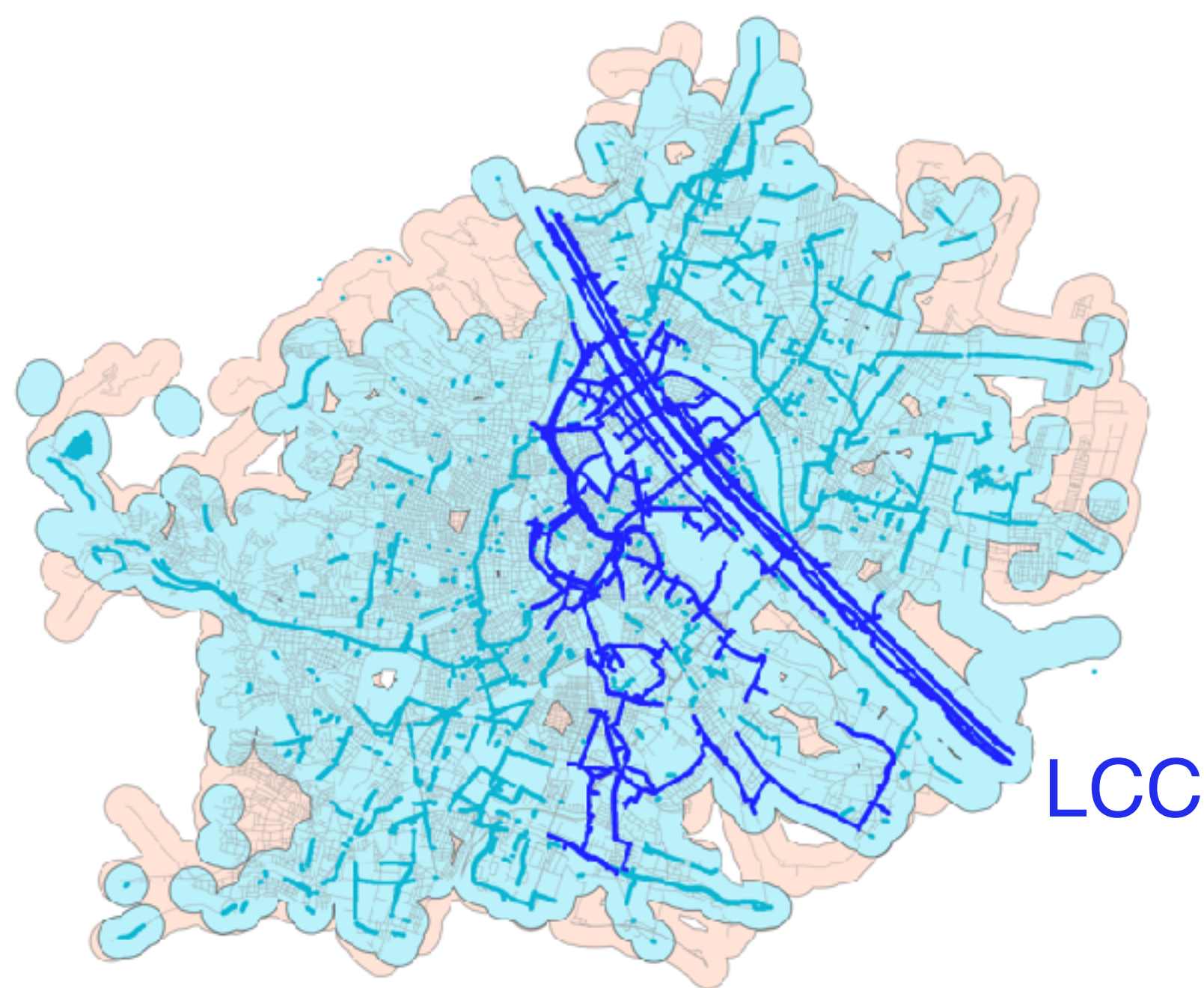


Real Vienna



Synthetic Vienna

Easier said than done - Isn't this unrealistic??



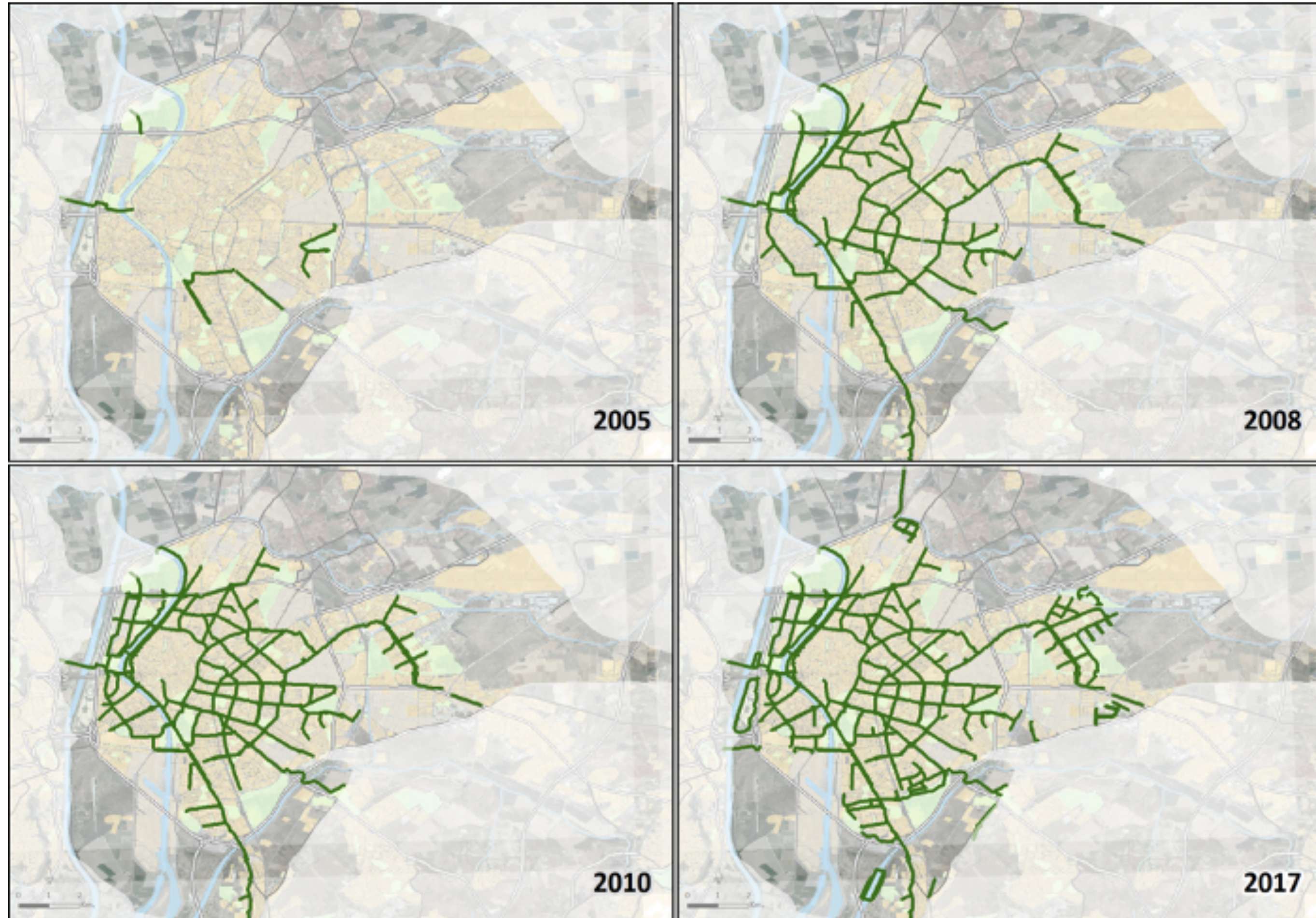
Real Vienna



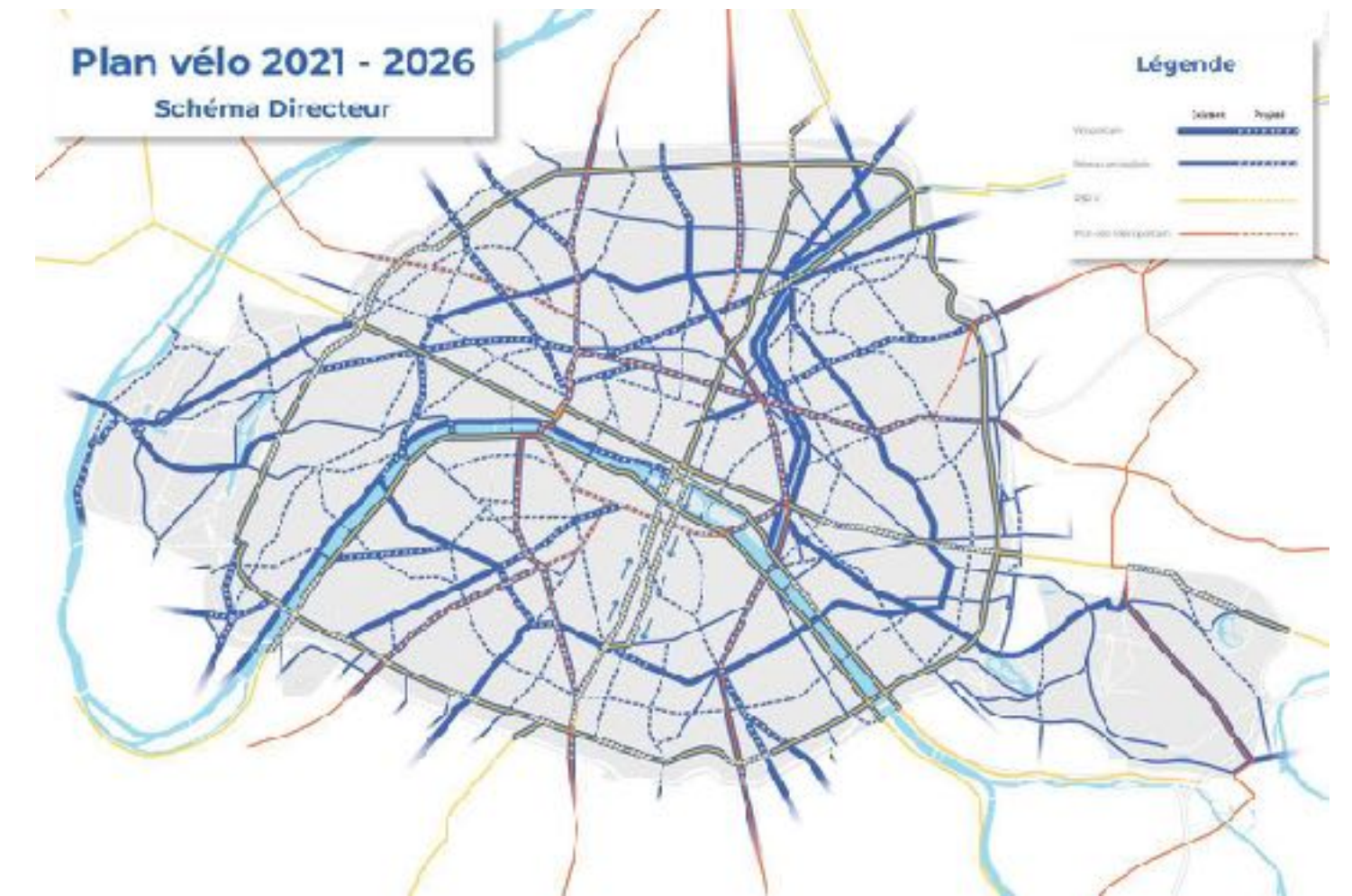
Synthetic Vienna

Easier said than done - Isn't this unrealistic??

Nope: See Seville



Also: Paris, Oslo, ...



There is
no excuse

Explore your city at [GrowBike.Net](https://growbike.net)

The interface features a sidebar on the left with the following city selection options:

- Search city or country
- LONDON ENGLAND
- LOS ANGELES USA
- LUANDA ANGOLA
- LYON FRANCE** (highlighted)
- MALMO SWEDEN
- MANCHESTER ENGLAND
- MANHATTAN USA
- MARRAKESH MOROCCO

The map displays the city of Lyon and its surroundings, including districts like Caluire-et-Cuire, Villeurbanne, and Bron. A blue cycling route is overlaid on the map, starting from the center of Lyon and extending to various points around the city. The bottom control bar includes a play button, a progress slider, and a 'Stage 24 | 69 km' indicator. There are also buttons for 'Rail', 'Grid', 'B', 'C', and 'R'.

We lack data+research on

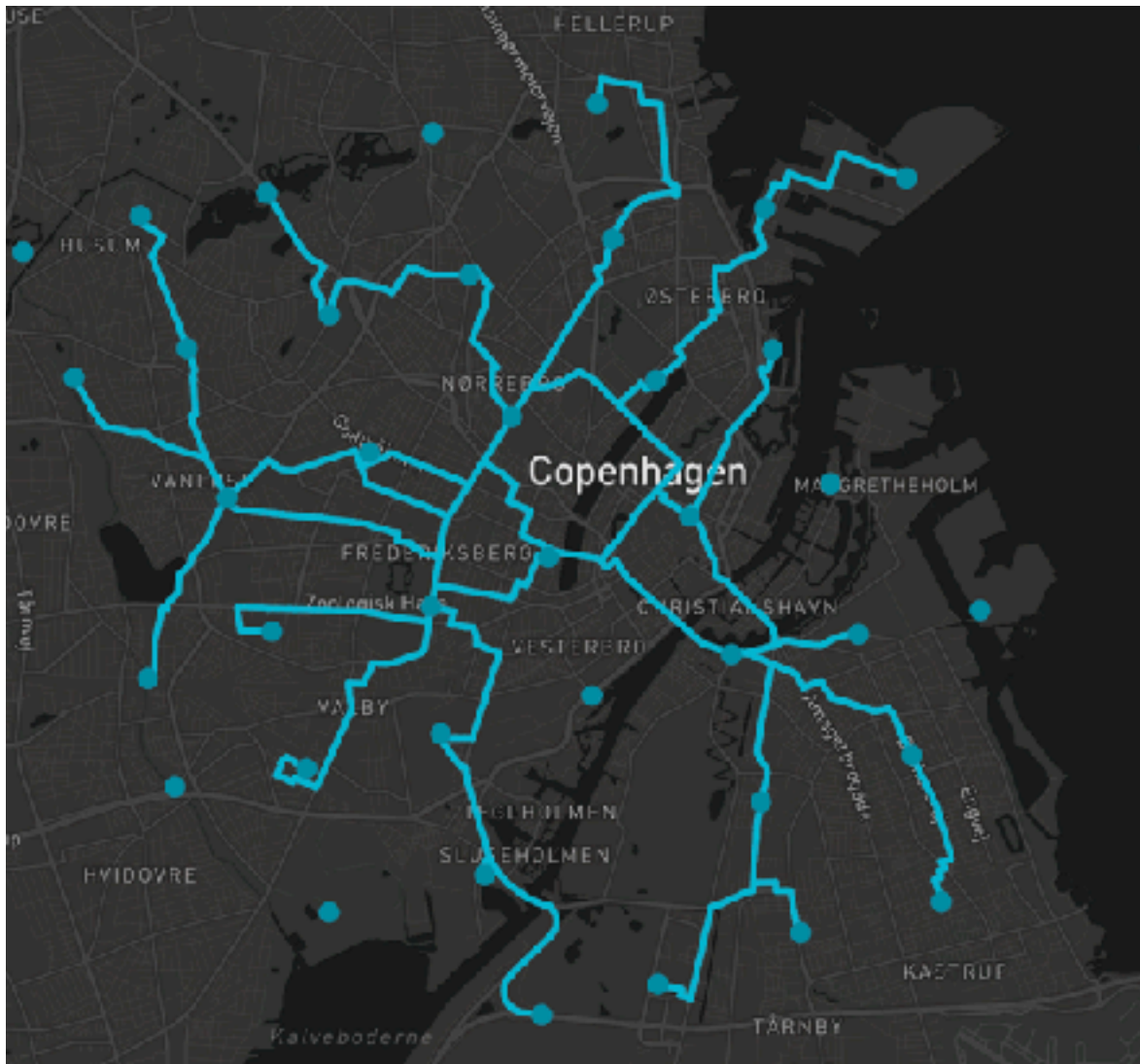
- Cyclist traffic behavior
- Cyclist flows
- Bicycle networks
- ...

but..

..Building sustainable cities is a **political**, not a technical question

You cannot optimize yourself out of
an unsustainable political system

Our work: Data-driven tools to help sustainable urban planning



Grow bicycle networks

Geospatial Data Science (Spring 2022)



Geospatial Data Science



BikeDNA




Missing Links

Our work: Data-driven tools to help sustainable urban planning

ROYAL SOCIETY OPEN SCIENCE
 royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rsos

Data-driven strategies for optimal bicycle network growth

Research 

Luis Guillermo Natera Orozco¹, Federico Battiston¹, Gerardo Iñiguez^{1,2,3} and Michael Szell^{4,5,6}

Cite this article: Natera Orozco LG, Battiston F, Iñiguez G, Szell M (2022) Data-driven strategies for optimal bicycle network growth. *Royal Society Open Science* 9:220301. doi:10.1098/rsos.220301

www.nature.com/scientificreports

scientific reports

OPEN Growing urban bicycle networks

Michael Szell^{1,2,3,4,5,6}, Sayat Mimar⁴, Tyler Perlman⁴, Gourab Ghoshal⁴ & Roberta Sinatra^{1,2,4,5,6}

TRANSPORT FINDINGS

Computational Desire Line Analysis of Cyclists on the Dybbølsbro Intersection in Copenhagen

Simon Martin Breum¹, Bojan Kostic¹, Michael Szell^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

¹ Computer Science, IT University of Copenhagen, ² ISI Foundation, ³ Complexity Science Hub Vienna

Keywords: urban data science, cycling, traffic behavior, intersection design, human-centric planning

<https://doi.org/10.32865/DOIc.56683>

geographical analysis

Geographical Analysis (2022) 0, 1–29


Automated Detection of Missing Links in Bicycle Networks

Anastassia Vybornova¹, Tiago Cunha¹, Astrid Günemann², Michael Szell^{1,3,4}

BikeDNA: A Tool for Bicycle Infrastructure Data & Network Assessment

Ane Rahbek Vierø¹, Anastassia Vybornova¹, Michael Szell^{1,2,3}

Journal Title
 XX(X):2–22
 ©The Author(s) 2022
 Reprints and permission:
 sagepub.co.uk/journalsPermissions.nav
 DOI: 10.1177/ToBeAssigned
 www.sagepub.com/



<https://arxiv.org/abs/2303.01223>



growbike.net

fixbike.net

whatthestreet.com

nerds.itu.dk